THE TIMES.

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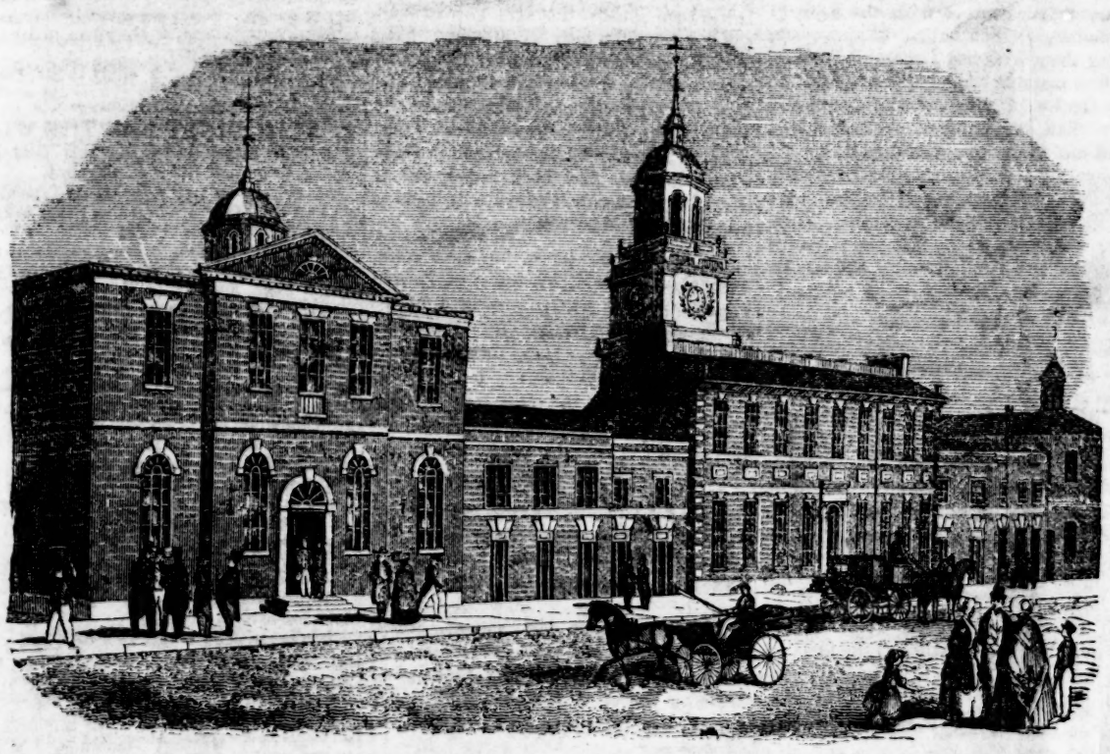

INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

REMINISCENCES

OLD STATE HOUSE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Liberty Bell - The Stamp Act —The Troubles —Declaration of Independence, &c.

Around this building are gathered reminiscences sacred to every American; it is the political Mecca of our Independence. We have thought a brief history of its construction and use, with allusions to the scenes that have transpired within its walls, tending to and connected with the Independence of the British Colonies in America, might be interesting to the readers of THE TIMES, as one of the links in the chain of historical events we are presenting from time to time.

The State House in Philadelphia was built in and about the year 1750. In February of that year we find th Assembly authorized the procuring of a suitable bell, to be suspended to the tower which had been ordered to be built on the south side of the main building of the State House. In pursuance of this authority, the superintendents wrote soon afterwards to England the following interesting letter:

"TO ROBERT CHARLES, OF LONDON, NOVR. 1, 1751:—*Respected Friend:*—The Assembly having ordered us (the Superintendents of the State House) to procure a bell from England, to be purchased for their use, we take the liberty to apply curselves to thee to get us a good bell, of about two thousand pounds weight, the cost of which we presume may amount to about one hundred pounds sterling, or, perhaps, with the charges, something more, &c.

"We hope and rely on thy care and assistance in this affair, and that thou wilt procure and forward it by the first good opportunity, as our workmen inform us it will be much less trouble to hang the bell before their scaffolds are struck from the building where we intend to place it, which will not be done till the end of next summer or beginning of the fall. Let the bell be cast by the best workmen, and examined carefully before it is shipped, with the following words well shaped in large letters round it, viz:

'By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the City of Philadelphia, 1752.'

"And underneath,

'Proclaim Liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.—Levit. xxv 10.'

"As we have experienced thy readiness to serve this province on all occasions, we desire it may be our excuse for this additional trouble from thy assured friends, ISAAC NORRIS, THOMAS LEECH, EDWARD WARNER."

From various letters to and from the same parties, many interesting particulars are given, though too tedious for our present purpose. We learn that the bell was received in August, 1752, in good order and gave great satisfaction. However, on testing the bell, it was cracked by the simple stroke of the clapper, the metalic composition being too brittle. Parties then in Philadelphia immediately set to work, opened a mould and cast a new bell, having first experimented on the metal by casting a number of small bells.—We find the following notice in one of the newspapers of the day:

"June 7, 1753. Last week was raised and fixed in the State House steeple the new great bell, cast here by Pass and Stow, weighing 2,080 pounds, with this motto: '*Proclaim liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof*'"

The people of that day were right loyal. They could not have foreseen how apposite the chosen inscription would become in the course of events, of which they could not have the remotest anticipation. That bell did "proclaim liberty throughout the land" on the 8th day of July, 1776, (not the 4th as popular legand has it.) How it came to be thus used we shall in its proper place relate.

In 1765 the protest and indignation caused by the passage of the Stamp Act were very much assisted by measures taken at the State House. The first public meeting held at that place assembled on the 5th of October, when the arrival of the Royal Charlotte and Sardoine with the stamped paper caused sentiments of rage and opposition.—Several thousand citizens assembled in the State House yard, and appointed a committee to wait on John Hughes, who had been appointed stamp master, to ascertain if he intended to act in that office. Hughes had brilliant expectation from the situation, and did not like to forego them. Fortunately for himself, he was sick at the time. An equivocal answer, that he would not attempt to execute the office in Pennsylvania while it was unexecuted elsewhere, was received instead of the unconditional resignation which had been demanded. Had Hughes been in good health such a reply would not have been accepted, and an application of riotous force would have followed; but humanity forbade a rude interference with him under such circumstances, and his answer was received. The burning of sundry pieces of stamped paper, with the knowledge that the feeling throughout America was most unanimous, caused Mr. Hughes to forego his desires to be an English office-holder.

It was not until May, 1766, that news of the repeal of the Stamp Act was received. Captain Wise, who brought the intelligence, was honored with enthusiastic attentions. He was escorted to the London Coffee House, where the news was read, and Captain Wise was requested to drink to the liberties of America in a bowl of punch. The next day he was presented by the merchants with a gold-laced cocked hat. In honor of that event a dinner was given at the State House, at which Governor Penn, the Mayor, and City Corporation, Capt. Wise, and the officers of the Hawker and Sardoine frigates, were present.—Twenty-one loyal toasts were drank. The cannon belonging to the Province were placed in the State House yard. From these pieces a salute of seven guns was fired on drinking the toast "The King," and seven for each succeeding toast. In the evening the State House bell and other bells were rung, and strong beer was distributed to the populace.

At a town meeting held at the State House in July, 1768, an address was adopted against the course of the English ministry in proposing to tax painters' colors, paper, glass, tea and other articles; and an agreement was entered into that no goods should be imported from England during the maintenance of that law. This non-importation agreement was violated in the next year by Amos Strettel, to whom a load of malt was consigned in the brig Charming Polly. A meeting was called at the State House the next day. The brewers of the city—nine individuals and firms—attended in a body, and declared that they would not purchase any of that malt nor brew it for any one who did purchase. A resolution was also adopted that any person who did buy the malt was an enemy to his country. The Charming Polly was, therefore, sent back in no charming humor, it may be imagined.

The English ministry, clearly understanding these manifestations and others throughout America, for a time relinquished the scheme by repealing the act as to all articles but tea, which commodity was to be that upon which the test was finally to be made. The attempt of the East India Company to send tea to Philadelphia excited strong opposition; and once more the State House, on the 18th of October, 1773, was the scene of a solemn meeting, at which a series of resolutions were adopted against the measure, declaring against the right of taxation; or in other words, "the levying of contributions upon us at pleasure." All agents for collecting duty who refused to resign the office were declared "enemies of their country." A committee was appointed to enforce the resolutions.

On Monday morning, December 27th, the following notice appeared in the newspapers of the day:

"The *tea ship* having arrived, every inhabitant who wishes to preserve the liberty of America, is desired to meet at the State House this morning precisely at ten o'clock, to consider what is best to be done in this alarming crisis."

Before that time a committee had set out to intercept the ship, and inform Captain Ayres of the danger in which he was placed. The vessel was brought to at Gloucester Point, N. J. Captain Ayres was brought on shore, and passed through a large crowd of the people to the place where the committee was. They informed him of his peril, and himself better acquainted with it. When he did so the citizens were assembled in town meeting.

The concourse was the largest that had ever been known in Philadelphia. The State House being found insufficient for their accommodation, the meeting was adjourned into the yard, where another series of short and decided resolutions were passed with the warmest marks of public approbation, declaring the tea should not be landed, but that a pilot should immediately take charge of the vessel and proceed to Reedy Island, next high water.

There were eight thousand persons present, and Captain Ayres had sufficient common sense to see that they were not to be trifled with. Fresh provisions were furnished him; and in two hours the Polly, with a stupendous flea in her nautical ear, was under sail to convey "the detested tea back to its old rotting place in Leaenhall street."

On the 24th of April, 1775, an express arrived at Philadelphia, giving particulars of the battles of Concord and Lexington, and the first shedding of blood in actual conflict. Intense excitement was the result, and a meeting was called the next day at the State House, which was attended by eight thousand people. The proceedings were brief, but resolute. It was determined that an association should be at once entered into for the defence of American liberty. This was the first movement towards enlisting troops against Great Britain in Pennsylvania. Measures were so vigorously managed that two thousand men were enrolled and officered in three weeks. These volunteers were, on the 20th of June, reviewed by General Washington, before his departure to the camp at Cambridge, that being the first military service of this distinguished patriot in his new position as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States.

Congress had been in session for some time when this appointment was made. Accommodations were now given to this body at the State House. The Provincial Assembly was in session in the same building at various periods, whilst Congress also met there. When the Assembly was in session, Congress probably met in the Supreme Court room, on the west of the main entrance. During the vacations of the Legislature the Assembly room, being the most convenient and specially fitted up for the use of a legislative body, was used by the continental delegates.

On the 7th of June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, moved in Congress, then sitting at the State House, "that the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; and that all political connection between them and the State of great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." This matter was debated until the first of July, when the resolution was adopted in those words. This was, therefore, really the Declaration of Independence. While the subject was under consideration a committee, composed of Thos. Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston, had been appointed to set forth the reasons for the step. This committee reported the draft of a proper document on the 28th of June: but it had not been considered on the 1st of July, when Independence was declared. It was taken up immediately afterward, and, after debate and amendment, was adopted as we now see it, on the 4th of July, 1776.

And here let us pause to notice some romantic stories about the adoption of this document, and the scenes which ensued, which have no foundation in fact, but which are nevertheless widely believed. We suppose that there are few of our readers who have not heard, and who do not solemnly believe, that there was an intense excitement in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1776, concerning the Declaration of Independence, that the bell in front of the State House was rung, that the people were impatiently waiting for the reading of the paper, and that the bell-ringer was ordered to ring when the reading was finished, or when he had signs that the Declaration was adopted. This is the generally received account of the matter, which we find in all the histories, and which has been taught to children for many years. Not a word of it is true. The Declaration was not even read in public on the 4th of July, 1776, nor was any action had upon it, and the bell was not rung to announce any such action. The truth is, that the Declaration was not considered of sufficient importance to be read in public, and was not read in public until the 8th of July, when it was read at the head of the troops in the presence of a few citizens, who had gathered in the State House yard. The bell was not rung because the Declaration was not regarded as a matter of sufficient importance to ring the bell for. The general impression was that the Declaration was premature, and that the people were not ready for it. The subject, as eager politicians now watch beneath the windows of the Court House when a nominating convention is in session. There is a very affecting story told of a gray-headed man, the very personification of patriotic impatience, and of an eager, blue-eyed boy, waiting at the door of the chamber in which the Congress was sitting, so that when the Declaration was adopted, the blue eyed boy could announce the great fact to the gray haired man, who was to again announce it to the bell-ringer in the steeple, who was just as patriotic as the boy and man. The old man mutters, "They will never do it!" "they will never do it!" and wrings his hands and is in great perturbation. At length they *do* do it!' and this human telegraph is set in motion. The blue eyed boy informs the gray-haired man, and the gray-haired man shouts out, "Ring! ring!" when the great bell wags its iron tongue and "proclaims liberty throughout the land," to the heartfelt joy of the excited old man, the eager boy and the whole town. This story was an invention of George Lippard, and first made its appearance in the "Legends of the Revolution," a book in which a few drops of fact are diffused through many gallons of fiction. It is without the least foundation in fact. Nothing of the sort occurred. There was no need of any excitement on the 4th of July, for the resolution of Independence was adopted on the first. The formal assignment of reasons, which the Declaration is, was a comparatively unimportant matter. Congress sat with closed doors; the members were pledged to secrecy; nothing was made known as to its doings without permission. It could not have been known except to a very few persons that the draft of the Declaration was under consideration.

The Council of Safety resolved on the 6th that the Declaration should be proclaimed on the 8th, at the State House, by the sheriff of the county of Philadelphia. This task was executed accordingly, the Declaration being read to the people by John Nixon, on behalf of the sheriff, from the observatory in the yard, erected by the American Philosophical Society to observe the transit of venus. Three cheers were given when the reading was finished. Nine Associators, previously appointed by the Committee of Inspection, then took down the King's arms in the Supreme Court-room of the State House, and they were burned on the commons. In the afternoon the five battalions of Associators assembled on the commons, and the Declaration was read at the

head of each regiment. It was election day also at the State House, and members of the Assembly were voted for amid the confusion made by the ringing of the State House bell and other bells, and by the light of bonfires at night.

It is also a mistake to suppose that the Declaration received on the 4th of July all the signatures which were affixed to it finally. The instrument was signed by the officers of Congress on the day it was adopted, and the mass of the members signed it at their convenience. Messrs. George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor and Georg Rose, who signed the Declaration, were not elected delegates to Congress until July 20th, 1776; and Matthew Thornton, another signer, was not elected until the 12th of September following, nor did he take his seat in congress until the 4th of November. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration, was not elected until after the 4th of July, 1777.

In 1777-'8, the British made of the State House alternately a hospital and a prison. After the battle of Germantown, October 4th, 1777, the wounded were brought into the city. The Americans were taken to the State House. There, in the great hall, in the Assembly room, and upon the steps, were placed the bleeding and ghastly bodies of the sufferers in that memorable action. There were none but British surgeons to attend them, and *their* services were of course first given to the English and Hessians. The women who were then in Philadelphia, were mostly of torryish feelings—the wives and daughters of Tories; but they were not deficient in those tender sympathies which are the glory of female character. Deborah Logan thus relates an incident connected with this subject:

The day of that battle [Germantown] the inhabitants passed in great anxiety. We could hear the firing and knew of the engagement, but uninformed of the event. Towards evening many wagons full of the wounded arrived in the city, whose groans and sufferings were enough to move the most inhuman heart to pity. The American prisoners were carried to the State House lobbies, and had, of course, to wait until the British surgeons had dressed their own men. But in a very short time the streets were filled with the women of the city, carrying up all kinds of refreshments which they might be supposed to want, with lint, and linen, and lights in abundance, for their accommodations. A British officer stopped one of these women in my hearing, and [illegible] for so amply supplying the rebels, whilst nothing was carried to the English hospitals. "Oh, sir," replied she, "it is in your power to fully provide for *them*, but we cannot see our countrymen suffer and not do something for them."—They were not denied that poor consolation.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

I PRAY FOR HIM.

BY INA CLAYTON.

I pray for him, the erring one,
At morn, at noon, at night,
I pray that o'er his spirit ne'er
May come a withering blight.

I pray for him although he grieves
Me to the heart's deep core,
But oh, may blessings follow him
Though joy I know no more.

I pray for him and ever shall
Though others may despise,
And toward him not an unkind thought
Shall in my heart arise.

I pray for him for well I know
He needs my earnest prayer,
A gifted but an erring man
My kindest thoughts he'll share.

Why should he err when it would seem
That he might be so wise,
Why should thoughts within his breast
Like wicked demons rise?

Why should he, oh, I ask me why,
Trample into the dust,
The feelings of a generous heart
Which learned too soon to trust?

Yet I will ever pray for him
E'en though he errs more deeply still,
Trusting that he will ere long
Bow meekly to his Maker's will.

YOUNG MEN AND TREE FROGS.—The following quaint comparison is forcible and true. It would be well if our young men would note the moral of the terse passages we quote below:

The tree-frog acquires the color of whatever it adheres to for a short time—If it be found on an oak, it is a brown color; on the sycamore or cedar, he is of a whitish brown color; but when found on the growing corn, he is sure to be green. Just so it is with young men.—Their companions tell us what their characters are; if they associate with the vulgar, the licentious, and the profane, then their hearts are already stained with their guilt and shame and they will themselves become alike vicious. The study of bad books, or the love of wicked companions, is the broadest and most certain road to ruin that a young man can travel, and a few well directed lessons in either will lead him on, step by step, to the gate of destruction. Our moral and physical laws show how important it is to have proper associations of every kind, especially in youth. How dangerous it is to gaze on a picture or scene that pollutes the imagination or blunts the moral perceptions.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

HYMN.

BY LEUMAS.

Father, on whom my hopes depend,
To whom I look in every hour;
In mercy now thy spirit send,
Upraise me by thy mighty power.

O Jesus, let me feel thee near,
To cheer my weary drooping heart,
To wipe away the falling tear,
And bid my gloomy fears depart.

O Holy Ghost, whose quick'ning power
Canst cleanse the heart from sin,
Dispel the darkness of this hour,
And cleanse and make me pure within.

O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
Three in one I now beseech,
Give me to feel that what thou dost
Is best for all,—is best for each.

Teach me, O God, what I have done,
Why gloomy darkness veils the sky;
Why misery is mine alone,
And why in vain to Thee I cry.

Is there a secret bosom sin,
That keeps me from my God?
Is there a thought impure within?
Then stay not *thou* the chast'ning rod.

I would be thine—yea wholly thine:
Lost to the *world*—alive to *thee*:
Banished be every thought of mine,
If not what thou wouldst have it be.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—From the Pacific coast of South America we learn of a renewal of hostile operations on the part of the Peruvian President, Castilla, against Ecuador. His expedition, numbering 5,000 men, embarked, November 5th, from Paita for Guayaquil, where, at our latest dates, their arrival was momentarily expected. It is imagined that the immediate object of Castilla, in this resumption of his plans, is to aid a personal friend, Espantoso, who, for the instant, has obtained supreme power in the district of Guayaquil. The supposition is the more plausible, in that the advanced season rendered operations in the interior of Ecuador impracticable. The relations between Peru and Bolivia were in the meantime precarious. The government of the latter republic was advancing troops to the frontier, and Rehenique, the exiled Peruvian [illegible] urgent was the danger deemed, that San Roman, the commander stationed at the outposts by Castilla, had sent hurriedly to the capital for reinforcements. Chili remains in an agitated state, from fears of a threatened revolution.

NEW GRANADA.

The news from New Granada is of interest. Governor Blanco, of Bogoto, was murdered on the 1st of November by his brother Jesus. The difficulty which had this fatal termination originated in a disagreement about property, which the parents of the two brothers had recently left them. Bolivar was suffering all the horrors of revolution at the last advices. At Compos, as well as at Coronal, the most shocking attrocities had been committed by persons calling themselves Liberals. The capital of Boliva, Carthagena, was under a paper blockade at the last advices, and preparations were making to render it still more vigorous. Many other of the New Granadian States are in the same unsettled condition as Boliva.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Our advices from the Sandwich Islands are dated at Honolulu on the 27th of October. Fifty whalers had arrived in that port from the Arctic and Ochotsk Sea within a fortnight. The general report of the fleet was unfavorable, and oil was at a low price. The Honolulu Advertiser says the Pacific Guano Company, having received a perfect title to Johnson's Islands from the United States government, are prosecuting the removal of guano with great vigor. They have built a wharf 500 feet long, with a railway on it, and are at work upon the large island, where there is said to be an unlimited supply of guano.

MEXICAN PORT BLOCKADED.

The ports of Mazatlan and San Blas have been blockaded by the British fleet. The captain of a coasting schooner from Mazatlan, gives the following account of the difficulty.

It appears that, owing to certain political contingencies, a forced loan was levied on the inhabitants of Mazatlan, and among others, upon the British Consul. He refused to pay the sum demanded (two thousand dollars,) and was threatened by the authorities with imprisonment in case the money was not forthcoming. Upon this he entered a protest, formally, in the name of his government.

The Mexican commander gave him one day in which to make up his mind definitely, after which, still refusing, the Consul was forcibly thrown into prison, where he remained several days, and the money was forcibly taken. The commander of the British fleet (names and number of vessels not given) having learned the fact arrived there, prepared for action, and sent a boat on shore demanding and obtaining the release of the Consul. A demand was then made upon Mexican authorities—first for an immediate restitution of the money, ($2,000;) second, the payment of $7,000 damages; and third, $2,000 additional to the Consul for being denied the usual allowance of bread and water while in prison. The requisitions had been refused, and in consequence three Mexican vessels were taken in the harbor of Mazatlan, and confiscated to meet the above demand. The sloop ran the blockade in the night, and was not seen or chased. What has transpired at San Blas is unknown, other than the blockade was rigidly maintained. It was believed that it would shortly be raised, as the English commander was satisfied by his capture of the Mexican vessels.

IMPORTAT FROM MEXICO.

By way of Havana, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 30th, of November.—The news is important.

After the complete rout of the Federalists, at Oajaca, after two successive battles gained by President Miramon, in Estancia de las Vacas and Apaceo, three leagues from Queretaro, on the 13th of November, in which he took 420 prisoners, among them Generals Tapia and Alvarez, the first mortally wounded and the second with the loss of a leg, twelve officers and more than two hundred soldiers being killed and wounded; another victory was obtained by Cols. D. Manuel Lozado and Don Fernando Garcia de la Cardena over the forces of Coronado at Tepic. Zacatecas was occupied by General Castillo. Tehuantepec by Col. Mazzano, and finally, Moreha by Gen Vicario.

FROM EUROPE.

A despatch from Halifax announces the arrival of the steamer America there, from Liverpool, with advices of the 3rd inst.

The news is unimportant. The approaching Congress, and the persons likely to represent England in that body, was a theme of speculation in the English papers. The Times strogly urges Lord Palmerston to represent England at the meeting of Congress on the 5th of January.

It was rumored on the 1st that the French fleet had destroyed the forts at the mouth of the river Tetuan, for firing at a French vessel, and that afterwards they resumed a position of neutrality.

ANCIENT CHIRIQUI ANTIQUITIES.—The last arrival from Chiriqui brought down about thirty thousand dollars in gold images from the Indian huacas, of a quality equal to the best yet received, the majority of which had already been disposed of at twenty dollars per ounce. It is probable that during the dry season which is now set in, many more huacas will be discovered, but it can hardly be expected that many discoveries will be made after the present season, as during that time the entire country is likely to be examined. Little historical information, however, can be expected from the class of persons engaged in the grave-diggings, as they go there, not for the sake of research, but purely with the object of getting gold, and unless scientific men are sent to investigate the subject, little, if any information, is likely to be thrown on the origin of these antiquities or the race of people whose remains lie buried with them.

A Mr. Lara has just made a great discovery. A hill near Burgabita, about 400 feet in circumference and 70 feet high, is nothing more than an immense burying-place, and Mr. L. has commenced to tunnel it through the middle. At about 40 feet from the entrance he discovered vast deposits of pottery, but as he has not yet reached the centre, it is not known whether it contains gold or not.

A NEW STYLE HALE DOLLAR.—A new half dollar has been got up at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, to be submitted to government for its approval.—The new coin, although of the same diameter as that now in circulation, is much thicker at the rim in consequence of the deeper sinking of the die, and hence much more durable. On one side is a medalian portrait of Washington, with the head wreathed with laurel; the word Liberty upon a scroll over the bust; at the bottom the date, 1859; and around the whole the words United States of America, in plain well adapted raised letters. On the reverse side, a wreath of grain envelops the word Half Dollar, in the same beautiful letters.

MISSISSIPPI.—On the 6th instant a bill providing for the exclusion of free negroes from Mississippi passed the Lower House of the Legislature of that State by a vote of 75 to 5. The provisions of it are to go into operation on the 1st of next July.—The alternative is being sold into slavery, with the right to choose their masters.—The assessment of their value is to be made by three disinterested slaveholders. The purchase money to belong to the county wherein the provisions of the bill are executed.

PERSONAL.

Vice President Breckenridge has been elected to the United States Senate from Kentucky in the place of Mr. Crittenden, from the 4th of March 1861.

Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, is confined at home with a slight affliction of one of his feet. His presence is very desirable to the senate at so important a juncture in our national affairs. It is reported that he has expressed his intention of resigning his seat, at the close of the present Session.

We learn from Montgomery, Ala., of the death of Mrs. Caroline Beman, mother of Hon. B. C. Yancey, of Georgia, and Hon Wm. L. Yancy, of Alabama.

Andrew Holt Letcher, aged 10 years, second son of Hon. John Letcher, governor elect, died in Lexington, Va. on the 4th inst., from lockjaw, superinduced by a splinter wound in his hand.

The Norfolk (Virginia) Day Book announces that Governor Wise has purchased a tract of land called the "Mosely Farm," in Princess Anne county, near Norfolk, whither he will retire upon the expiration of his term of office.

The Forrest divorce case has been finally determined by the courts of New York. It has been decided that Mrs. Forrest shall receive $4,000 a year as alimony, from Mr. Forrest, from November 19, 1850, and that Mr. Forrest shall place the mortgage on his Fonthill property in the hands of the United States Trust Company, as security for the payment of the allowance. A New York paper asserts that the costs to Mr. Forrest will form a grand total of $100,000.

Among the passengers by the *Persia*, were Col. John S. Preston, of Columbia, S. C., and several members of his family, who have resided for some time abroad; and Col. W. Preston, U. S. Minister to Madrid.

PROF. LOWE of the mammoth air ship City of New York, has postponed his trip across the Atlantic until Spring.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—A friend asked us the other day, where occurs the line (or something like it) which follows:

"They know the right, and yet the wrong pursue."

We answered, on the instant, that it was from Pope, and we think so still; but where in his works, if any of them, does it occur? That is the question. Will any of our readers answer it?—*N. O. Picayune.*

A friend of classical studies and attainments gives the Charleston *Courier* the following note:

"I see the right, and I approve it too,
Condemn the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue."

From Tate's Translation of Ovid's Seventh Book of the Metamorphoses, 28th and 29th lines—in the Original Latin being 20 and 21.

AN ANCIENT RELIC—The Memphis *Appeal* says:

Those of us who are yet young or even middle aged remember the excitement connected with Morgan's alleged exposure of Masonry. The uninitiated yet have horrible remembrances of his fate, and may no doubt honestly believe that Morgan was assassinated for the part he bore in his denunciation of a time-honored and charitable order. We are not, however, now dealing with the dead, but the living. The widow of the famous Morgan is at present a resident of the suburbs of Memphis, and has resided in this vicinity for some time. She has been connected with Leath Orphan Asylum, since her advent here, and her labors in behalf of the poor and unfortunate will not soon be forgotten by the recipients of her favors.

DEATH OF MR. HILL.—Bill Hill owned a mill, at the bottom of a hill. Not far from the mill stood a still, at which Mr. Hill was in the habit of taking an occasional gill. One day feeling ill, he sent for Dr. Sill, who unwisely gave him a blue pill, that was large enough for a horse to kill. Feeling that his pulse would soon be still, he sent for a lawyer to make his will. Soon after which he left for a better world, and the lawyer and doctor had to go to his widow for the amount of their bill. Ain't this sad story enough the hardest heart with sorrow to fill?—*Augusta Director.*

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.—The holidays are fast approaching, and next week we shall have in earnest Christmas with its rounds of fireside gatherings, which will more than compensate all for the barren and chilly phase of outdoor life. The note of preparation is visible everywhere. Shopkeepers display their attractive goods, and purse strings loosen for articles "suitable for holiday presents." Santa Claus and Kriss Kingle, two imaginary household Gods, have kept Young America in anxious anticipation since the month opened. Their load of toys and good things have so increased every year that it is expected that a slight fall of snow will be had this year to enable them to glide safely to so many happy homes at the coming holiday.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE, Greensborough, N. C.

FACULTY.

Rev. T. M. Jones, A. M., President, and Professor of Natural Sciences and Belles-Lettres.
S. Lander, A. M., Treasurer, and Professor of Latin and Mathematics.
Theo. F. Wolle, Professor of Music.
W. C. A. Frerichs, Professor of Drawing, Painting and French.
Miss Bettie Carter, Miss Lizzie Mayhew, Miss E. E. Morphis, } Assistants in Literary Department.
Miss A. M. Hagen, Miss M. A. Howlett, Miss Fannie Ogburn, Miss Pattie Cole, } Assistants in Music.
Miss L. C. Van Vleck, Teacher of Guitar.
Miss Josephine M. Flint, Teacher of Vocal Music.
Rev. J. Bethel, Mrs. J. Bethel, Miss ——, } Boarding Department.

Terms per Session of Twenty-one Weeks.

Board, including furnished rooms, servants' attendance, washing, fuel, &c., (lights extra) $60; Tuition, $20; Incidental Tax, $1; French, $10; Latin or Greek, $5; Oil Painting, $20; other styles in proportion; Music on Piano, $22,50; Music on Guitar, $21; Graduation Fee $5. The regular fees are to be paid one half in advance.

The Collegiate year begins on the last Thursday in July, and ends on the second Thursday in June.

The winter uniform is Mazarine blue merino, and straw bonnets trimmed with blue: summer, plain white jaconet. The uniform is worn only in public. Pupils are not allowed to make accounts in the stores, or elsewhere, under any circumstances whatever.

For further information apply to the President.

(11—y)

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.—The best book for Agents, to persons out of employment.

An elegant Gift for a Father to Present to his Family! ☞ Send for One Copy, and try it among your Friends! ☜

WANTED.—Agents in every section of the United States, to circulate Sears' Large Type Quarto Bible, For Family Use—Entitled The People's Pictorial Domestic Bible, with about One Thousand Engravings!!

This useful book is destined, if we can form an opinion from the Notices of the Press, to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our wide spread continent, and to form a distinct era in the sale of our works.—It will, no doubt, in a few years become *The Family Bible of the American People.*

The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From 50 to 100 copies may easily be circulated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. *It will be sold by subscription only.*

Application should be made at once, as the field will soon be occupied.

Persons wishing to act as agents, and do a safe business, can send for a specimen copy.—On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the Pictorial Family Bible, with a well-bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon, and Texas.

Register your Letters, and your money will come safe.

In addition to the Pictorial Bible, we publish a large number of Illustrated Family Works, very popular, and of such a high moral and unexceptionable character, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a Public Benefit, and receive a Fair Compensation for their labor.

Orders respectfully solicited. For further particulars, address the subscriber, (post paid).

ROBERT SEARS,
181 William Street, New York.

SOMETHING NEW!

Misses', Boys', Youth's and Children's Boots and Shoes with Metalic tips. One pair will last as long as two or three of the ordinary make. To be had at BOONE'S.

October, 12. 41-

THE OLD NORTH STATE, FOREVER. Look here, friends and Fellow-citizens, will you buy the noble State of North-Carolina? If so, send to the subscribers, or subscribe to the County Agent, for this

New, Large and Magnificent Map

And you will get the whole State, with her Rivers, Rail-roads, Gold, Copper, Lead, Iron and Coal Mines, and all the Cities, Towns and Villages, her noble Mountains and Springs, and her Fields and Flowers.

If you want this GOLDEN PRIZE, now is the time. Map seven feet by five. Border views of the State House, Insane Asylum, Chapel Hill, Male and Female Colleges, &c., &c., one of the *cheapest* and *best* Maps ever published.

PEARCE & BEST,
Hillsboro', N. C. 1859.

AGENTS WANTED for Every County in the State. Terms liberal. Apply as above.

THE DAILY BULLETIN
AND CATAWBA JOURNAL,

Published by H. L. ALEXANDER & Co., Charlotte, N. C. These Papers (embracing the Tri-Weekly Bulletin,) established in the town of Charlotte, N. C., afford unusal advantages to Advertisers both at home and abroad, as they command a circulating medium of Over Three Thousand Copies Per Week, which we have no doubt are read by at least Ten Thousand persons each week, a large proportion of whom are Planters and their families.

As a means of Advertising we are confident that great advantages can be obtained through this establishment, hence we embrace this opportunity to inform our friends and the Mercantile communities on the Seaboard, (Charleston and Wilmington,) that our facilities for circulating their business Notices throughout Western North Carolina and the adjoining Districts in South Carolina are extensive and complete.

Our terms are liberal and a large deduction will be made on the bills of Contract Advertisers. 47-

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid. He will write Orations, Addresses, Essays, Presentation speeches and replies, prepare matter for the Press, write Acrostics, Lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secrecy maintained. Address, FINLEY JOHNSON,
107tf New York.

Times' Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16th, '59.

Attempt to Escape of the Harper's Ferry Insurgents—Executions at Charlestown Va.—A Senator Elected—Return of Gen. Scott.

A Telegraphic announcement was received in this City to-day of the escape and recapture of Cook and Coppie, two of the Harper's Ferry insurgents at Charlestown Va. yesterday evening at about eight o'clock They had mounted the jail wall, when one of the sentinels discovered them, and immediately gave the alarm and fired upon them; they made no resistance when they found themselves detected, and were soon installed again in their cells; they confessed that they had been preparing for this escape for the past ten days.—Four of the Harper's Ferry insurgents.—Cook, Coppie, Green, and Copeland, will suffer the extreme penalty of the law at Charlestown Va.; it is said that the two latter (negroes) will be executed this morning, and that Cook and Coppie will be hung this afternoon, several relatives of the two latter visited them during the past week. It is thought that a large crowd are now collected in Charestown to witness the execution; and the military surveillance now there is almost as complete as it was on the day of Brown's execution there being some twenty companies from different sections of the State numbering about twelve hundred men, at present in the town.

During the past week, they have failed to elect a Speaker of the House of Representatives, and once or twice they adjourned without having taken one vote for that officer during the day, and as nothing of any interest can be done until a Speaker is chosen, it is earnestly hoped that one will be elected very soon; yesterday, Mr. Sherman, the republican candidate came within four votes of an election The Senate yesterday adjourned until Monday next. The debates on slavery in the House during the past week have at times been quite warm and excited. The galleries of both Senate, and House have been crowded every day since the opening of Congress, and every one seems to take a deep interest in the present state of our country

Hon. John Letcher, Governor elect of Virginia, arrived in this City a few days ago, and will remain here until near the day of his inauguration, his health is much better than was expected after his recent illness.

Information was received here yesterday per telegraph, of the election of Col. Wigfall to fill the seat in the United States Senate, lately occupied by Gen. Sam. Houston. Col. W. is the representative of extreme Southern sentiments upon the slavery question, and will doubtless, prove one of the finest orators of the body, for he has hardly a superior as a debator in the Union.

The return of Gen Scott from his mission to the Island of San Juan has been almost as unexpected as was his departure. He arrived in New York on Monday last, in the steamer Atlantic. He states that since he left New York on the 20th of September last, he has traveled 13000 miles, and the constant changes have been of decided benefit to his health. With regard to the results of his mission, Gen. Scott chooses to be silent, preferring that the people should receive their information through the proper channel.

Q.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

RALEIGH. N. C., Dec. 19th.

The dread day past—The Union Meetings North—Let us hope still—Congress—The Banks—"Misery and Oppression"—A new Paper.

Dear Times:—On Friday last, the day appointed by their sentence, the unfortunate confederates of John Brown undoubtedly expiated their numerous crimes on the Gallows; if we could by any violence to our conscience consider them as ignorant or misguided we might afford to deplore their fate and express our commiseration. By no known rule of action can we do this; they are, and were from the first, a villainous set of murderers and Cook, being a man of intelligence and education, so far from being pardonable, is the most hardened villain of the bunch. The party consisted of two negroes, Green and Copeland, being in the morning and Cook and Coppie, being in the evening; there are yet two more to be tried and their execution, it is to be hoped, will finish the tragedy. It has been stated that Copeland originally went from this neighborhood; there are families of free negroes of that name near here, but so far as we can learn, this man is no connection of theirs, neither did he originate here. It may not be generally known that the notorious Fred. Douglas is a runaway slave of the late Gov. Dudley's.

The proceedings of the Union meetings in Philadelphia and Boston are surely enough to show the South that there are yet some seeds of good in the North; the conservative element needs only to be aroused to speak out in its strength and to prove to us that in the hearts of a majority of our brethren we do have a place. Let us look at the immense and enthusiastic gatherings and read the noble and patriotic speeches, they so vehemently applaud, and let us venture still to hope for the Union. Parallel with this read the charge of Judge Wilson of U. S. Court of Ohio, directing the Grand Jury to inquire whether certain citizens of that State were implicated in the Harper's Ferry Conspiracy.

The Speech of Mr. Cushing at Boston shows conclusively how it is that the mass may be with us and still their Representatives are so bitterly hostile to our institutions: it is because out of 120.000 voters in Massachusetts, 58.000 only went to the polls and elected the revilers of the South, while more than half staid at home; this is culpable negligence truly, but still not so bad as if they had voted against us.

We wish we could say that we had good news from Washington in regard to the doings in Congress; we do not pretend to be an able politician and therefore we are free to confess our inability to understand the wisdom, with which those men are actuated, who day by day sit in their seats and perseveringly vote for men, whom they know they have not the slightest possibility of a chance to elect, while their dread enemy, the Black Republican, Sherman, is daily gaining ground, and every ballot increases his strength, vote by vote. No matter what particular shade our political preferences might be, we would sacrifice them and vote for a sound and reliable Union man, rather than by throwing away our strength on an unavailable candidate of our own stripe, secure Sherman's election and we honestly believe the large majority of the honest masses would sanction the act. It seems to us to be worse than child's play now.

The Bank of the State has declared a dividend of four per cent on the profit and fifty per cent. on the capital stock, thus reducing it one-half; as a large portion of this has been already pledged for the use of the New Bank, it is hoped it will be paid in Gold; otherwise those who wish to transfer their stock will have to pay a considerable premium. The stockholders of the New Bank also held a meeting on the 16th, principally by proxy; we understand they decided to establish an agency at Goldsboro', and a branch at Salisbury; the Statesville folks wished some accommodation, but were disappointed. It is reported too that a brauch will be placed at Newberne, the building of the old Bank having been purchased for that purpose. The Bank of Commerce is already in successful operation and one would think the business there would be well accommodated.

We had very recently a circumstance which would doubtless have delighted some of our Northern philanthropists; it was a complete illustration of "high life below stairs," in other [illegible] The happy parties were mulattoes, favorite servants of their respective owners; cards were issued requiring the attendance of their friends at the Methodist church; at the appointed time the couple, that was to be, and their waiters, all handsomely dressed, were conveyed thither in carriages and the ceremony was performed by the minister in charge. Thence to the residence of the bride's mother, where feasting and dancing were the order of proceeding; next night the same scene of mirth was held at the groom's residence. We do not mention these circumstances, as at all uncommon, but merely to show how "miserable and degraded" our slaves are, those wretched beings whom Brown sought to change into furies, scattering fire-brands and death over our and their happy homes. By the way a real, genuine Harper's Ferry Pike passed through here a day or two since directed to Hon John Belton O'Neal of S. C.; it was a very savage looking affair.

A new paper is about to be established here in the interest of the Episcopal Church; Rev. Henry F. Greene, formerly pastor at Newberne, is Editor; a very neat Circular has been issued.

Yours &c., P. S. S.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.

Messrs Editors:—In the "*Times*," of the 10th inst., you announce that "on the 24th ult. Rev. Mr. McIver of the Fayetteville *Presbyterian*, was elected Professor, in the place of Maj. Hill, resigned."

This is a slight mistake which it may be well to correct. Alexander McIver, Esq., of Moore Co., a lawyer of high attainments and promise, and a gentleman eminently qualified, was elected to fill the vacant chair. Mr. McIver graduated at the University with honor and distinction, and was for some years an Instructor in that Institution, and his labors met with great acceptances. Subsequently, during intervals of release from the weightier business of law, he has taught as a pleasure rather than occupation, with great satisfaction. Your correspondent is very glad to learn that Mr. McIver has accepted the situation and will enter upon his duties at the beginning of the coming year.

Your correspondent hears with very great regret that Prof. C. D. Fishburne had tendered his resignation, although he has been induced to withdraw it for the present. The eminent qualification of Prof. Fishburne, and his well-known abilities render this resignation much to be deplored, and it is to be hoped that he may be induced to withdraw it permanently. Prof. Fishburne, though a young man, is a gentleman of high attainments, rich and varied knowledge, and promising talents. No one can know him without admiring him; and his loss would be a loss that would be severely felt.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. Dr. Lacy, the worthy President of this Institution, has been relieved of some of his onerous labors. The crushing responsibility of the Presidency, together with the arduous duties of an important Professorship are too much for the body and brain of one. This relief, will, it is hoped, ease his toils, and tend to prolong that life which was too rapidly wearing out with the diligence and earnestness with which he labored in behalf of the College. Thus, his scholarship and acquisition, his talent and abilities, his firmness, gentleness and urbanity of manners, will be longer retained to bless the youths around him.

The present prosperity of Davidson College, and its brilliant prospects are subjects for much gratitude, and causes for much congratulation. The prayers of the Church which have been offered from its first foundation and during its darker hours, have now been answered and are now answering, and He who was called upon to guide and preside over it, has blessed it richly. E

THE WESTERN HOG TRADE—*Advance in prices*—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 9th, says:

There was an improvement of 10 cents per 100 pounds in the price of hogs today, and the advance in feeling was still greater. The receipts were considered moderate, being 7,000 head for the twenty-four hours, and the weather, which had for forty-eight hours been unfavorable, underwent a decided change, and this afternoon and evening it was cold, with a sharp northwest wind. The influence, with the pre-disposition that has been manifested for some days to adopt a short crop theory, operated in favor of sellers, who realized an advance as stated, and at close were not anxious to sell good hogs for not less than $6.50. The feeling late in the afternoon was quite buoyant, and $6 25@6.30 was paid freely for hogs averaging 200 to 230 pounds.

The St. Louis Democrat of Thursday evening says:

Hogs are in good demand at $5.25@$6. It is rumored that a sale was made for a lot at $6.25, but we did not get it from the contractors. Some 12.000 head have been killed by the St. Louis packers up to this evening with the [illegible] head, in three lots, at $5 25@$6, on dividing weights; also, 220 head; netting 225 pounds, at $6; and 400 head, in three lots, at $5 75, $5 90 and $6, dividing on 180 and 200 pounds nett. The average weight of the hogs received so far, is light—less than 200 pounds, and prospects are not so fair for a very large crop, hence the high rates paid. The weather has turned cold, and packing is done with safety.

CAUSE OF THE AURORA BOREALIS.—M. de la Rive, the celebrated French astronomer, explains the production of the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, in this manner:

"When the sun, having passed into the southern hemisphere, no longer heats our atmosphere, the aqueous vapors which have accumulated during the summer in this part of the atmosphere begin to condense the kind of humid cap enveloping the polar regions, extend more and more, and facilitates the passage of electricity accumulated in the upper portion of the air. But in this elevated region, and especially at this period of the year, the aqueous vapors must most frequently pass into the state of minute particles of ice or snow floating in the air, similar to those which give rise to the halos; they form, as it were, a kind of semi-transparent mist. These half frozen fogs conduct the electricity to the surface of the earth, near the pole, and are, at the same time, illuminated by these currents of electric discharges. In fact, all observers agree in asserting that the aurora borealis is constantly preceded by a mist, which rises from the pole, and the margin of which, less dense than the remainder, is colored first, and, indeed, it is very near the pole in the winter months, and especially in those where there is an abundance of vapor in the air.

GOV. CORWIN.—It is twenty-nine years since Gov. Corwin entered Congress.—Since that time he has been Senator in Congress, Secretary of the Treasury, Governor of Ohio. On taking his seat in the same House of Representatives at the opening of the present session, from the same District in Ohio, he found not a single member who was in the House when he first entered it.

RICHMOND AND LIVERPOOL.—Up to the 9th inst., the subscriptions to a line of four packet ships between Richmond and Liverpool, to secure a direct trade, instead of an indirect trade through the Northern ports, had amounted to $120-000, leaving only $30,000 to make up the required sum.

CONGRESS.

Up to Saturday night there was no Speaker elected in the House. Friday a vote was taken as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	227
Necessary to a choice	114
Of which Mr. Sherman received,	96
Bocock	86
Gilmer	36
Scattering	9

There were cries for another vote.—Mr. Gilmer then rose and withdrew his name as a candidate, expressing his thanks to his political friends for the compliment of their vote, and also to those from whom he very much differed politically for a like manifestation. He nominated the Hon. Alex. R. Boteler, of Virginia, and thought from the indications, with corresponding action on the Democratic side, that gentleman could be elected.

The House again voted with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast	228
Necessary to a choice	115
Sherman received	111
Bocock	83
Boteler	25
Scattering	9

On Saturday, the last vote stood:

Sherman	111
Bocock	85
Boteler	23
Scattering	9
Necessary to a choice	115

FLAG TO BE PRESENTED TO VIRGINIA BY CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The splendid American flag presented by the ladies to the Committee of Arrangment of the late Union meeting held in Philadelphia, was sent to Gov. Wise as a present to the State of Virginia. It bears the motto "Union Forever," surrounded by three stars, and on the reverse side the words: "Pennsylvania greets her sister State Virginia, December 1859."

The Postmaster General has discontinued the following post-offices in this State: Auburn, Wake county; Smith's Store, Alamance; Pugh's Hill, Franklin.

COTTON EXPORTS.—The exports of cotton from New Orleans to Great Britain during the past week were 29,000 bales, and from Mobile for the same country they were 6,000.

WASHINGTON DISPATCH.—Mr. Granger, editor and proprietor, offers to sell one half of the Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, and the office with it. The office is in addition, as it justly deserves to be, and Mr. G. offers to sell on accommodating terms.

It is noticed as a somewhat curious coincidence that the day fixed upon for holding the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, the 23 of April is the birth day of Mr. Buchanan and Senator Doglas.

The Hon. M. E. Manly, of Newbern, has been appointed by the Governor and Counsil, to fill the place on the Supreme Court Bench, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Ruffin.

A baker's shop is the best place for loafing, and bakers are the only loafers who should be tolerated.

NORFOLK MARKET, December 15.

Reviewed weekly for the Times.

By Rowland & Bros., Commission Merchants.

Flour receipts from North Carolina are not large and from other sources only fair the demand is good our prices are sales of the article for Cash—Flour Family $6.75 to $7.00 Extra $6.25 to 6.50, Superfine $5.50 to 5.58.

Wheat Red and White $1.00 to 1.40.

Corn receipts are good, reaching since our last report 100.000 bushels the demand is good none remaining unsold on the market—Mixed and White 80 to 81, Yellow 85c.

Flaxseed, $1.30.

Peas Black Eye are in fair supply and demand—$1.15 to 1 20.

Dried Fruit in moderate supply, sales readily made—Apples ₱ bush. of 28 lb $1.45 to $1.50—Peaches ₱ bush 40 lb $3.00 to $4.00—pealed, $2.00 to $2.50—unpealed.

Bacon Western shoulders 9 to 9½, Sides 11c.

Cotton comes in plenty, with large sales say 3000 Bales since our last, at 10½ to 11c.

Staves Red Oak Hhd $33.00, White Oak Hhd $43.00, White Oak heading $50.00.

WILMINGTON MARKET, December 17.

TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 230 bbs. at $2 65 for yellow dip, $2 12 for virgin, and $1 65 for hard, per 280 lbs. Nothing done this morning.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday of 100 bbls. at 40 cents, and 160 do. (extra bbls.) at 41 cents per gallon.

TAR—150 bbls. sold yesterday at $1 25 bbl.

COTTON—Sales yesterday of 50 bales at 10½ cents per lb. for strict middling.

TIMBER—Three rafts sold yesterday at $6 75 and $10 per M., as in quality.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Flour is quiet; Howard street $5 25. Wheat is firm and unchaned. Corn is active: white 70 a 75cts.—Provisions have a declining tendency.

MOBILE, December 16.—Sales to-day of 1500 bales Cotton, the market being easier, and Middlings quoted 10½ cts. but closing quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15.—Sales to-day of 10,500 bales Cotton, prices generally without change; Middlings are, however, firmer.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Change of Proprietors.

Broad street, Newbern, N. C. JOHN F. JONES, Proprietor.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the travelling public that he has taken charge of this old and popular establishment, and is now prepared to accommodate travellers and private families with board by the day or month on the most accommodating **terms.**

His TABLE will always be furnished with the best provisions that home and foreign markets can afford.

The **Washington Hotel** has large rooms, is nearer the Depot, the Court House and the busines streets than any other in the city.

An Omnibus will always be at the Depot and Landing on the arrival of the cars and steamboat to convey passengers to the Hotel free of all charge.

By stopping at this Hotel passengers will have ample time to obtain meals

Having also a large and commodious Stable and an excellent OSTLER, he is fully prepared to board horses by the day, week or month at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN F. JONES.

January 1st.-1y.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST! NEW GOODS

at Boone's Boot and Shoe emporium. I am now receiving and opening the largest stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Greensboro.

My stock consists of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Youths' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety, style and price; Negro Brogans, Leather, French Calf-Skins, and Shoe finding's of every description. All of which will be sold at prices that *defy* competition. All I ask is a trial to convince you that it is to your interest to buy of me.

Terms cash. J. B. F. BOONE.

October, 11. 41-

BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!!

I INTEND KEEPING INDIA-RUBBER Belts, all sizes, for sale. Below is a list of prices.

2	inch	3 ply	12½	cts. per	foot.
2½	"	"	15	" "	"
3	"	"	17	" "	"
4	"	"	22	" "	"
5	"	"	27	" "	"
6	"	"	32	" "	"
7	"	"	38	" "	"
8	"	"	42	" "	"
10	"	"	60	" "	"
12	"	"	72	" "	"

J. B. F. BOONE.

LIQUORS:—WHISKIES, Brandies, Wines, Gin, Porter, Ale, Lager Beer, and Cider-Royal of warranted qualities, wholesale and retail, at the old stand of Rankin & McLean, by W. S. CLARK.

Greensboro, Jan. 1. 1859.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING STORE.—We are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter goods, embracing every thing in our line of business our Stock of *Ready Made Clothing* is complete and carefully selected, every Garment is warranted to be well made and of good material. We have also a large assortment of Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings which were selected with great taste. A call from the public is most respectfully solicited. We take pleasure in showing our goods, feeling confident that they will recommend themselves upon inspection.

EFLAND & KIRKPATRICK.

Greensboro, Sept., 1859. 38-1y.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In this department our assortment was never better. Embracing Children's, Misses', Boy's, Gentlemen and Ladies', Shoes and Boots, to all of which we would particular call the attention of the public.

COLE & AMIS.

EVERY READER OF THE "TIMES," will please notice the advertisement descriptive of MR. SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and send for the Printed Catalogue of all our Illustrated Works.

To the uninitiated in the great art of Selling Books, we would say, that we present a scheme for money making, far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia

Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher $25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices.) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal percentage to the agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most salenble, and order accordingly. Address (post paid)

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

181 William Street, New York,

GEO. H. KELLEY'S NEW BOOK STORE,

No. 27, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand every variety of School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Drawing Book, Music Books, Foolscap and Letter Papers, Ladies' Note and Billett Paper, Artist Materials of all kinds, Letter Presses, Letter Copying Books, Inks, Pencils, Envelopes, Law Books, Doctor Books, Drawing Papers, Lithographs for Grecian and Oil Paintings, Wm Knabe & Co's Celebrated Piano Fortes, Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, and Conner Sewing Machines. All orders for any of the above articles promptly filled and forwarded by mail, Rail Road or otherwise.

July 30-1-y.

AN OBDURATE AND INVETERATE CASE OF DYSPEPSIA CURED BY the Oxygenated Bitters.—The following from a gentleman well known in the region in which he lives ought to satisfy all those of little faith:

Watertown, N. Y., July 28, 1858.

S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston,—Sirs:—Nine years since I was attacked by that curse of all Diseases, Dyspepsia, which so affected me as to cause great oppression, fulness, and bloating of the bowels, immediately after eating, accompanied with terrible pains in the stomach, often occasioning nausea-vomiting, acidity, and headache, together with general debility and suffering, altogether rendering life a burthen.

After having tried every known remedy without effect, and despairing of ever regaining my lost health, I was induced to make use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the good effects of which were immediately visible on my health and system. Before using a whole bottle I was entirely cured; and I feel a pleasure in inducing all like sufferers as myself to make use of this remarkable remedy. THEO. CALDWELL.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

SATURDAY, Dec 24, 1859.

C. C. COLE. J. W. ALBRIGHT. } *Editors and Proprietors*

Contributors.

We present only a few names from the large number who contribute to THE TIMES:

E. W. CARUTHERS, D.D., WM. R. HUNTER, J. STARR HOLLOWAY, Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY, J. WOODRUFF LEWIS, S. J. C. WHITTLESEY, MARY W. JANVRIN, WILLIE E. PABOR, INA CLAYTON, C. G. DUNN, ANNA M. BATES, GRACE MILWOOD, Mrs. L. M. HUTCHINSON, ED. ST. GEO. COOKE, Mrs. C. HUTCHINS, GRIFFITH J. McREE, and others.

GEO. W. COTHRAN, R. G. STAPLES, STEPHEN F. MILLER, Prof. E. F. ROCKWELL, MATILDA C. SMILEY, FINLEY JOHNSON, LOTTIE LINWOOD, CLARA AUGUSTA, A. PERRY SPERRY, Mrs. DI VERNON, PAUL RIVINWOOD, Mdm. O. W. LeVERT, Mrs. E. C. LOOMIS, JULIA SOUTHALL, H. A. DWIGHT, J. C. FITZ GERALD and others.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

The present number closes the 4th volume of THE TIMES. It is now with our patrons, and they know how we have fulfilled our promises—how we have labored for their entertainment; to furnish them with a Southern Family paper. Though THE TIMES is not what we wish it, and what we intend to try to make it, yet we have the assurance from the most of our readers that our past labors have not been wholly in vain. And we assure them we highly appreciate their approbation—it is as "the oil of gladness."

With the close of the volume, closes the subscription year of many of our patrons. We feel glad they have joined with us in the past. The year just closing has been much the most prosperous in the history of THE TIMES. We have secured a new dress to commence our new volume in; and we have also largely increased our appropriations for reading matter and illustrations to suit and be appropriate for the new dress. We feel, therefore, no risk in promising that the new volume of THE TIMES will surpass the present, both in beauty and in interest. Our object is to present to the South a Family Paper such as they will feel willing to acknowledge equal to any similar paper published North. We did not hope to reach this point in one year, for the South is hard to convince that anything can be so good as if it came from New York. Hence they will not at the beginning of an enterprise afford it that encouragement necessary to give it immediate success. It is thus we have been laboring in the past; increasing our expenditures; enlarging and improving THE TIMES each year as our circulation increased. We believe the people of the South *will* sustain a Southern Family Paper, with interests and affinities all the same. And under this belief, we are still determined to labor to improve THE TIMES.

The first number of the new volume will be issued during Christmas week, to enable the friends of THE TIMES—those who wish to see in North-Carolina, and in the South a Home Family Paper—to aid us by soliciting new subscribers. Begin with the new year, the new volume, and the new Prize Story. We hope to receive before the first day of January the renewal of every subscription that expires with this number. We want many new subscribers, but we cannot afford to lose any of our present patrons. And with the hope that they may *all* continue to encourage THE TIMES; we shall send them the first number of the new volume as a specimen, which they can exhibit to their friends as an inducement to subscribe for the new volume, and to form new clubs.

To the old year, with its labors and its joys we now bid a solemn farewell.

LITERARY REVIEW.

MOUNT VERNON, AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS: Historical, Biographical, and Pictorial. By Benson J. Lossing, Author of Field Book of the Revolution, etc. 1 vol., small quarto New York, W. A. Townsend & Co.

Printed on exquisite, satin surfaced, tinted paper, superbly embellished with about one hundred and fifty engravings, and bound in the most elegant style. This splendid volume is at once the handsomest in typographical and mechanical finish of the many volumes annually produced at this season of the year, for holiday gifts and the fresh ornamentation of the library or parlor Neither is its outward beauty its only recommendation. Whatever relates to Washington, and his hallowed home and last resting place, possesses sufficient attraction of itself to most Americans, but when to this is added the glowing description by pen and pencil of an artist and author like Mr. Lossing, we question whether a happier combination of subject, author and plan, could be presented to the reader. There is no American artist to whom we are under greater obligations for the preservation of pictures of objects of national and historical interest than to Mr. Lossing. In the present work he has given us drawings of every thing which possesses interest as associated with the memory of Washington. Not only such as portraits, views of the grounds, copies of pictures, and relics of intrinsic value, but the merest trifles which have no other value than as they were used by Washington, are here preserved, the artist author deeming that nothing should be passed over unsketched that was ever touched by the Pater Patriæ. The result is a most satisfactory volume for present reference and perusal, and an invaluable omnium gatherum for the future historian and antiquarian. For such a gem of a book the price, $3.50, is merely nominal, and we commend it to all readers as a gift book, at once appropriate, handsome and entertaining.

SELF EDUCATION, or the Means and Art of Moral Progress. Translated from the French of M. Le Baron Degerando. By Elizabeth P. Peabody. Third Edition, with additions. 1 vol., 12 mo. Boston, T. O. H. P. Burnham.

[illegible] Degerando, holds a prominent position. At the beginning of the present century, his public discourses upon the arts, sciences, etc., laid the foundation of public confidence in his wisdom, and opened his own mind and that of his nation to the importance of elementary instruction for the people, which he initiated afterward when he founded the system of Public Schools for France. Immense labors and hitherto unheard of plans and principles occupied his mind, the central idea at which all these efforts aimed being, as is the case of our own Horace Mann, the elevation of Moral Life in society. He was therefore a practical man, and the masterly treatment of his hypotheses and principles in the treatise under notice has been universally conceded to be the crowning glory of his life. For its practical suggestions and pregnant moral lessons the book is of countless value. It is handsomely printed on rich tinted paper, and will be mailed by the publisher on receipt of $1.25.

APELLES, AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES. A Novel, By the Author of Ernest Carroll. 1 vol., 16 mo. Boston, T. O. H. P. Burnham.

Rose tinted paper, and the handsomest and costliest mechanical accessories, are the characteristics of several of the leading holiday volumes of the present season, and this is one. A more delicate or beautiful volume we have rarely seen, while the soft and luxurious richness of the type fairly woos the eye to a more intimate acquaintance with the wealth that it holds. Ernest Carroll will be remembered by many as one of the happiest art-romances ever written, and the author in Apelles, continues the subject nearest his mind by presenting us with a charming succession of pictures in which figure Apelles, Æschines, Euphorus, Aristotle, Alexander the Great, etc. If the reader wishes to understand how it is that artists are so fascinated with art, let him read this charming book. For a holiday present it is unequalled by any book of its price. Sent free by mail on receipt of 75cts.

TWELVE YEARS OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE IN INDIA. Being Extracts from the Letters of the Late Major W. S. R. Hodson. 1 vol., 12mo. Boston Ticknor & Fields

"Ask any soldier," says Blackwood's Magazine, "who was the bravest man before Delhi, who most in the saddle, who foremost? and nine out of ten in the Infantry, will tell you Hodson."—And the London Athenæum, with equal warmth, says, "If from the chosen ones of each regiment of England's brave men in the India war, a bravest of the brave were to be selected, we believe that Hodson of Hodson's Horse would stand forth the representative of the band of heroes. Neither Fernando Pirez del Pulgar, or any Cid, or Paladin, ever achieved nobler exploits than are here recorded." The name of Major Hodson will forever be associated with that of Lawrence and Havelock, and, as long as manly courage and christian worth and valor, are held in honor, not England alone but wherever honor and worth are prised, his name and deeds will be remembered with pride. The author of School Days at Rugby, who was associated with the soldier from Rugby boyhood, has supplied a pleasant introduction to the work. Sent free by mail by the publishers on receipt of $1.00

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD. By the author of School Days at Rugby. Part 1. Paper Boston, Ticknor & Fields.

This story though intended as a sequel to the famous Tom Brown at Rugby, one of the most successful books ever published, is to be published in monthly parts, 12mo, of about 30 or 40 pages, each at 12 cents a number.—This plan we presume has been forced upon the publishers to protect themselves against a certain New York house, who seem to have no more care for the "Author's Edition" on a title page, than if it were not there. We mention no names at present, but we say Sword and Gown. The new book opens with the true ring.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE. In weekly numbers of nearly eighty pages each. Six dollars per annum. Boston, Little, Son & Co.

This invaluable publication is in reality the cheapest periodical published in this country, containing for the even[illegible] Harper's Magazine. It is also the best as it is made up of the very cream of the foreign periodicals and reviews, selected with great judgement and taste by the veteran editor. Every number contains articles for the politician, the poet, the student, the literary man, the antiquarian and the occasional reader. As a new volume opens with the new year we suggest the present as a most favorable time to begin subscriptions.

THE OLD BATTLE GROUND; by Paul Creyton, (J. T. Trowbridge) 1 vol., 18 mo.

KENNY; by Geo. B. Taylor, of Virginia, 1 vol., 16 mo.

FLORENCE AND JOHN; by Rev. Jacob Abbott. 1 vol., 16 mo. New York, Sheldon & Co.

These three attractive juveniles are parts of three distinct series now publishing by the enterprising house of Sheldon & Co. The near approach of the holiday season gives them especial interest just now, and our readers will thank us for calling attention to them. The first is a new volume of the well known Father Brighthopes series, written by the author of that very clever book, Neighbor Jackwood. The second volume, Kenny, is by a new author, who has fairly caught the spirit of writing for children, and has much the same style as the Rev. Jacob Abbott. Kenny is the initial volume of the Oakland Series. The third volume under notice is the first of a new series of Rollo Books, genuine Rollo Books, to be called the Florence Stories, by Jacob Abbott himself. This announcement will delight all young readers, and put a hole in papa's small change. Sent free by mail by the publishers for 60 cts. The other two volumes are but 50cts each. They are all finely illustrated.

THE PRAIRIE; by James Fennimore Cooper. With illustrations by Darley. 1 vol., crown octavo. New York, W. A. Townsend & Co.

Another of the beautiful volumes devoted to the works of the great American novelist now publishing with uniform elegance and punctuality by Mr. Townsend & Co. We have before called the reader's attention to these splendid volumes, and are glad to know that the South have subscribed liberally to their publications. Cooper was a national author, and all parts of the country have cause for just pride in this elegant edition of his works, the handsomest they will probably ever be issued. Even the English critics take pride in it, to know that man's ingenuity and enterprise *anywhere*, can produce such charming books A single volume in the series ($1.50, and sent free by mail) will make a most appropriate present.

THE MONEY KING, AND OTHER POEMS, by John G. Saxe 1 vol., 16 mo. with fine portraits. Boston, Ticknor & Fields

Of this new volume by one of the best poets and rarest wits in the country, we have on hand some extended remarks with a sketch of the author. They will appear in a week or two.

CONSERVATIVEISM

In THE TIMES of last week our sentiments were freely expressed upon the prevailing spirit of disunion. We there reiterated, under the excited state of public feeling, the sentiment of one of America's greatest statesmen, now passed from the scenes of action; "let us rather hear the wailings of natural blasts and mildews, pestilence and famine, than the crash of dismembering States, of the dissolution of this great government."

The invasion of Southern soil, and the apparent sympathy from prominent Northern men with the unfortunate offenders, did indicate, in a manner peculiarly alarming, a crisis in the history of the Confederacy. But at its worst we still had "hopes for the Union;" and hopes, we are glad to see, well founded, for the conservative spirit of the North is beginning to move, and we now look upon the bonds of the Union as made stronger by the vain efforts to rend them asunder. The power that establisheth or pulleth down at pleasure, we trust, is bringing good out of evil. Recent public meetings in Philadelphia, Boston and New York, indicate not only an abhorrence at the idea of dissolution, but seems to have awakened afresh in the minds of the people of the respective sections, a love for the Union and a regard for the rights of the South. We trust these [illegible] in future *acts*, as they have been displayed in public resolutions. Of this time will reveal, and we are not wont to look despairingly into the future. Of the Great Union Meeting held in Jaynes' Hall Philadelphia, we give the following extract from the Philadelphia *Press*:

Never, perhaps, since the birth of the Republic, has there been so marked an expression of the Union sentiments of the masses of our people, irrespective of party distinctions, as was witnessed at Jaynes' Hall last evening. Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, thousands flocked to and filled that capacious edifice at the appointed hour, and the spirit of conservatism was fittingly represented by the most solid and respectable class of our citizens. The fanatical sentiment which recently found vent in this and other cities, on the occasion of Brown's paying the prescribed penalty of his crime against a sister State, found an overwhelming rebuke in the character and number of those who attended the meeting last evening. Partisanship, and all other differences, were manifestly sunk in the deep Union loving sentiment which still abides unshaken in the great heart of our people, when aroused by attempts, on the part of misguided zealots, to perpetrate a wrong.

Judging from the feeling which evidently pervaded that immense mass of people—representing, as it did, the professions, and every department of our mercantile interests—it is as difficult to believe that the people of Philadelphia and our good old commonwealth at large are not soundly loyal to the guaranteed interests of every member of the Confederacy, North, South, East or West, as to suppose that John Brown, or any one else, with a handfull of enthusiasts, could subvert the Constitution, and overturn the government of our common country—The *effect* of the recent troubles in Virginia, as shown last evening, has been to arouse the very opposite feeling in the minds of our citizens to that which the doings of a few Abolitionists would seem to indicate. If Virginia and other Southern States will respond with as much sincerity in expressing practically their devotion to the Union and every portion of it, the idea of "dissolution" will soon be confined to the fevered brains of a few demagogues.

At this meeting Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll presided, and was assisted by a large array of Vice Presidents, and thirty three Secretaries, one for each State. Hon. Wm. B. Reed (late minister to China,) was the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

The proceedings outside are thus stated in the *Press*:

Jaynes' Hall having been filled to repletion at an early hour, those who were unable to effect an entrance remained in the street, until an assemblage of not less than two thousand had gathered, when Captain Joseph Loudenslager appeared upon the portico of Jones' Hotel, and made a brief address stating that, in consequence of the incapacity of the hall to accommodate the masses several gentlemen had consented to address them from that point He then introduced Hon. Richard Vaux who briefly and patriotically addressed the vast assemblage, denouncing fanaticism, and calling on all who heard him to renew their allegiance to the laws of the land of their birth or adoption

Mr. Vaux was followed by Messrs. Wm. B. Rankin, Wm. Dunn, Hiram M. Fuller, and Mr. Craig, of Alabama

At the conclusion of Col. Rankin's speech Mr. S Kingston McCay was introduced. In a few forcible remarks, he presented and read the resolutions which had been adopted by the meeting within the Hall. It is unnecessary to add that they were likewise adopted by the "outsiders." It was done with a hearty good will, and three deafening cheers besides

In New York and even in Boston, similar meetings have been held. In Boston an immense concourse assembled at the Old Faneuil Hall. This meeting was presided over by ex-Governor Lincoln, assisted by one hundred and twenty nine vice Presidents, including four ex-Governors of the State, and six Secretaries. Ten resolutions were read, after which Hon. Edward Everett was introduced and made a lenghty speech, which was quite patriotic, and worthy the great man who delivered it. A patriotic letter from ex President Pierce was read. Also from ex Governor Morton, ex Governor John H Clifford, Prof. Felton, Hon. B. F. Butler, E. D. Beach, Judge Marston, B.F. Hallett, and numerous other prominent citizens of the State. The series of resolutions concluded with the following:

Resolved, That with the deepest emotions of veneration for the sagacity and patriotic spirit which prompted the sentiment, we reiterate the language of the father of his country, in his farewell address to the people of the Unit[illegible] should properly estimate the immense value of our national union to our collective and individual happiness; that we should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

To indicate the feeling, we extract from one of the reporters:

Among the crowd we observed several old, white-haired citizens of Boston, who were in the front ranks among the loyal hearts assembled there that day to bear testimony to their love and affection for their brethren in the South; and to have witnessed the enthusiasm and devotion of these survivors of some of the most glorious days of the Republic, would have moved the hearts of the most stolid and obdurate. As the eloquent Everett and the logical Cushing poured forth their impassioned and earnestly eloquent appeals to the patriotism and honor of their countrymen, the smouldering embers of the fires of other days were once more fanned into a glowing flame in the generous heart of these aged men; and as they had long passed the period of life when they could manifest their thoughts in words and deeds, they gave vent to their emotion in copious floods of tears. One venerable old man was so powerfully affected when the blessings of the Union, and the attempts to endanger its safety were being portrayed, that had he not firmly grasped the iron railing in front of the platform, he must have fallen into the arms of those who surrounded him. This was one of the most noticeable, and at the same time one of the most interesting events of the occasion.

We again say, it is pleasant to note these expressions of feeling on the part of so many of our Northern neighbors, provided they are sincere and not dictated by motives of selfish interest. It remains with them to crush at once the insidious viper which is knawing at the vitals of our glorious Union, to turn aside the subtle stream which is washing away the very foundation of the noble structure, ere it falls and buries a nation in its ruins.

PRIZE STORIES:—For decision of the committee, see 6th page.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

To the Memory of the Late Senator Broderick.

BY F. A. W.

Far beyond the western prairies,
In that glorious sunset State,
Where the great Pacific's waters
Thunder at the 'Golden Gate';

Where the Oceanic breezes,
Borne from spicy tropic isles,
Bathe, with their luxurious fragrance,
Nature, robed in all her smiles;

Where the bird of every climate
Flits on various colored wing,
Diamond-glancing in the sunlight
Of almost eternal Spring;

Where the men of every nation,
Clustering on the golden sands,
Seek alike for fame and fortune
In those "El Dorado" lands;

There by the "Lonely Mountain,"*
Above him the pine-trees wave,
And their swaying boughs are swelling
The dirge o'er a statesman's grave:

"In peace let him rest, where the rivers of gold
His requiem ever shall murmur, [dust
Till the archangel's trump, his mouldering
Shall summon before the Redeemer.

"His well-fought battle of life is o'er,
His struggles are gone with his breath,
And, a victim to Honor's 'Christless code,'
He sleeps in the arms of Death.

"Though poor by birth, he was nobly-born
And rich in a lofty mind,
His soul was generous, brave and true,
And just to all mankind.

"His heart and life were freely given
To aid in a noble cause
And he fell through a foul conspiracy,—
A blot on America's laws.

"So Hamilton fell, by the murderer's hand,
More than fifty long years ago,
And the wail that arose to vaulted Heaven,
Told the Nation's indignant woe.

"And now, once more it rings in our ears,
And its echoes are rolled o'er the land;
Arise! O, God, and thy vengeance take
On the duellist's blood-stained band."

The dirge has ceased, but the murmuring breeze
Still wafts the strain through space
Till it floats with ever-increasing strength,
Around the 'Throne of Grace.'

Haverford College, Pa.

* He was interred in the Lone Mountain Cemetery.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

"Empty Wagons will Rattle."

BY MAX. SIFAX.

There are many words and expressions whose origin, we can trace through their various changes and vicissitudes even across centuries to the very moment that they flowed from the pen, or sprang from the lips of their author. Some contain whole histories in themselves, and come down to us, living records of the great events which gave them birth. Of the source, however, whence came the above quaint saying, I am unable to speak; it has its sinonyms in our own language and, perhaps, in every tongue from the jaw-dislocating accents of the Choctaw to the bird-like syllables of the Italian. I am unable to enter into a learned dissertation on its origin, for upon that subject I remain in the most profound ignorance. I have, it is true, with a zeal worthy of a higher cause, fumbled over antique folios, and questioned gray haired men, those well versed in old saws, but in vain, its source, like that of the Nile, remains shrouded in mystery. But I will present my theory—as we all have theories of matters that are beyond our comprehension—of its cause and the circumstances under which it may have been uttered for the first time.

Thus, some gourmand after having partaken of an extraordinary meal, retires to rest, regretting the good things he leaves undevoured behind him, from sheer inability to eat any more. He courts the coy dame Sleep, but she keeps aloof; for hours he tosses on his uneasy bed, until at last he smuggles himself into the misty land of shadows. Dreaming, he seats himself at a fair feast where all the viands of the Earth are spread before him in rich profusion; he beholds the sheen of turtle soup, and the unctious gleam of roasted porkers of tender years; he looks with expectant eyes on lovely haunches of venison whose magnificent proportions charm his vision and gladden his heart—He begins the attack; already the savory incense rises to his nostrils, and his face gleams with expectancy, a delicious morsel has started on its voyage to his mouth—when, crash! crash! a sound comes breaking through his dreams; the scene dissipates, victuals vanish, and he awakes to hear a rattling culminate beneath his windows and gradually die away in the distance. Then his wrath breaks forth, and he ejaculates, with the usual emphatic expletives:

"Curse that wagon! Why couldn't it have waited till I'd got a slice of that luscious haunch?" and then adds with a mournful cadence: "Well, well, Empty wagons *will* rattle."

Or, mayhap, it is some ancient lady, who, in the lonely stillness of the old farmhouse, has just succeeded in lulling to rest an uproarious grand son. The urchin slumbers peacefully. The foot which gently agitated the cradle ceases its motion, while its owner, in all the neatness of a ruffled cap and the sweet simplicity of a white kerchief folded across the bosom, in thought, wanders back through the labarynths of the past, to her own far child hood. She beholds again those dear faces and unforgotten scenes which gild the reminiscences of youth, and hears again those gentle voices which come to her like the expiring strains of some sad, sweet music. Age is lost in revery, while Infancy reposes in chubby serenity—Suddenly a tremendous rumbling is heard, a great van goes thundering by, whose reverberations disperse the visions of the aged one and scatter the infantile slumbers. The good old dame, with pardonable testiness, exclaims: "Consarn it! How them empty wagons will rattle!"—Whereupon the little vehicle in the cradle commences a series of sparring gestures at some imaginary personage in the air, and sets up a rattling on its own account, which suggests to the old lady the idea of emptiness, and accordingly she proceeds to fill it with that ambrosia of the nursery yclept "*Pap*," a singular name, perhaps a diminutive of "Papa."—This is my theory—thus the expression may have originated, and descended to posterity.

As I look back to my days of abbreviated breeches, to that budding time when shying clamshells and erecting mud edifices constituted a part of my daily recreation—I recall a painful experience of empty wagons. I remember I was one morning engaged in a delightful game of "Mibbs," with a little playmate of mine, when Thomas drove around in the big farm wagon; as he passed, we begged him to give us a ride, the good natured creature lifted us into the vehicle and seated us on the bottom. With a crack of the whip the horses started, at the same time the sonderous machine began to make a stunning noise, which increased as we sped over the stony road. With chattering teeth, we clung to the sides, but in vain, for our bodies soon commenced a series of ground and lofty tumbling on a small scale, we were obliged to abandon our handful of marbles (we had not yet aspired to the dignity of having pockets,) which, being left to their own resources, rolled about without restriction, and maliciously placed themselves underneath us, so that at every bounce we came down upon them with bruising force. In agony we cried to the driver to let us out; he did so—and it was well—for our little limbs had already assumed a strange appearance, greatly resembling under-done cherry dumplings. Such is my experience in empty wagons.

What causes me to occupy myself with the subject, is this. I one day heard an honest old gent, in whose presence a shallow young person was discoursing with considerable flippancy—exclaim with caustic emphasis: "Empty wagons will rattle." Although I had often heard the expression before, the sarcastic tones in which it was uttered in this instance struck me so forcibly that I reflected upon it.

Let us look at some of the empty human vehicles, that rattle so noisily along the great causeway of life.

We will commence with that individual, who, as he walks through the crowded street, will insist on carrying his cane or folded umbrella, under his arm at a right-angle with his body, mowing his way along with an utter disregard for the feelings of his fellow-pedestrians, so that any eccentric movement on his part, jeopardizes the safety of an eye, or what is still worse, threatens the utter demolition of some "love of a bonnet;" he is a nuisance which calls for an immediate abatement; for no one has a right to take up more room in this little world of ours, than the space occupied by his or her individual self—ladies with crinoline excepted.

We will next take a glance at that personage with a surplus of hair on his face, which resembles, somewhat, the phiz of an Isle of Skye terrier. He has spent some time in Europe and returns to fascinate the fair dames of his own country with his elegant appearance and foreign manners. His time abroad seems to have been occupied in the cultivation of his whiskers and in acquiring an eel like flexibility of the body which displays itself in a multiplicity of bows and various other genuflections. He is doated upon by the fashionable young lady who spends her days in shopping and in reading light literature, often of the most sentimental, thrilling and intense interest description. She affects a blush as her hiestute friend pauses before her with the compliment, "Aw Miss Julia you are looking extremely charming this evening," and chatters away delightfully to his occasional interjections of "Yes!" "Weally!" "I do declare!" the words coming out of his mouth as reluctantly as kittens drawn by their caudle appendages from pleasant hiding places.

The next empty wagon which comes under our notice is that acidulous spinster, who having arrived at that period of life, when she can no longer take pleasure in the enjoyments of youth, seems to experience a melancholly delight in suppressing any ebbullition of feeling on the part of her youthful neighbors and in thwarting any plans of amusement that they may have in which the opposite sex is concerned, forgetting that she once flushed with joy at the sight of one with whom she loved to converse, whose society was to her a source of gentle happiness and with whom it was her greatest pleasure to walk the enamelled meadow and admire with him the inspiring beauties of a lovely landscape. No; she is entirely oblivious of those moonlight promenades, and tender partings at the garden gate. Parents mistake her acidity for stern virtue and the more asperity of temper she displays, the nearer, in their estimation she approaches perfection; so they unhesitatingly place their daughters under her care—the male sex is tabooed—at the sight of a man her visage assumes such a vinegary aspect, that that unfortunate creature hurries from her presence with the sense of an extreme pain under his vest. She keeps a rigid surveillance over the *young ladies*, she sees one of them gazing with unwonted attention out of the window and with duenna-like vigilance demands what she is looking at, provoking a reply, somewhat after this fashion.—"I thought it was a man but I don't know, it is so long since I have seen one."

I suppose she might be classed with that order of vehicles which come under the appellation of "sulky," but we must be charitable, for could we lift the veil from *her* past, we might, perhaps see some early grief which has embittered all her days.

Our observation next falls upon that silliest and at the same time most harmless of human wagons, Young Adonis, the exquisite Adonis, whose fine sensibilities are shocked by a rose of extra fragrance but, who bears with great fortitude the nauseating scents of the barber-shop, who can determine to a nicety, in his selection of a pair of gloves, the difference between cerulean and sky-blue. Adonis prepares himself for an afternoon promenade, he devotes a great deal of time and attention to his ambrosial locks, and avails himself of the multiplied reflections of two mirrors in order to see that the hair on the posterior of his cranium is parted with the same accuracy as that on the top. After having scented himself so that he smells like a walking perfumery establishment, he places his glistening tile—innocent of a single ruffle, with mathematical precision on his head, just inclining a little to one side, not unlike the leaning towers of Pisa. Drawing on his delicately tinted kids he gazes with infinite complacency at his image in the glass; the tailor has exhausted his art upon him. He admires the matchless fit of the unmentionables that drape his symmetrical limbs, he glances with extreme satisfaction at the graceful curve of his coat-collar, his eyes linger, for a moment, on the lovely waist-coat whose rich folds enclose his manly breast—from thence they wander to the shirt-bosom which gleams with immaculate whiteness, contrasting admirably with the dainty tie which encircles his polished "choker."—Thus adorned Adonis goes forth to conquest—caressing the scanty hairs that struggle feebly for existence in the shadow of his nose. He descends the steps, at the same time glancing down to see if some stray zephyr has not dimmed the wonderful lustre of those miraculous boots. Finically arrayed, self-satisfied Adonis strays up the shady side of the avenue with a mincing gait and, as he imagines, the bearing of an Apollo fallaciously believing himself to be, the admired of the fair sex, whereas he is to them only a source of amusement.

We will look at one more of these flesh and blood wagons—the rapid Tandem making a tremendous rattling, whirled along with extreme velocity by those wild steeds, his own passions, to cull a phrase from his vernacular "at a two fold gait," a youth addicted to strong oaths and stronger drinks, who interludes his conversation with emphatical adjectives of equivocal import, and embellishes it with flowers of slang and expressions of a decidedly billingsgate character. Tandem is conspicuous on the race course and has a *striking* proclivity for pugilistic coteries, makes nocturnal visits to houses where green baize prevails, and where, by the aid of fantastically colored pieces of pasteboard he is relieved of his surplus funds through the agency of elegantly dressed gentlemen of *winning* ways; he is a rather erratic individual, having no particular domicil, and may be often seen in the morning twilight, embracing some friendly lamp-post or endeavoring with laudable perseverance to walk on both sides of the street at once. Tandem rails at women, he says he would not marry the best woman (to use his own words) "that ever trod shoe leather," he has however, been known to say, in a burst of magnanimity—that he *would* marry if he could only find a lady that was beautiful, educated, accomplished, loving, amiable, virtuous and worth a hundred thousand dollars; quite reasonable indeed, very modest in his demands, but what has he to offer in return, to the woman, could he find her—in whom all these qualities were combined? A miserable, broken down constitution, an empty head, a heart devoid of those finer feelings and refined sentiments, which make life beautiful—besides numerous unpaid bills owing to shoemakers, tailors and washerwomen. Alas! poor Tandem, you are one of those wagons which will soon wear out without being of the least utility.

We have now seen a few of the many empty wagons tearing swiftly and noisily by us, but let us be of those which glide noiselessly along the great highway of life ladened with kind words and good deeds, and hope that none in artful allusion to ourselves will ever utter the expression "Empty wagons will rattle."

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The Power of Friendship.

BY MRS. M. D WILLIAMS.

Ah! what avails the beautiful,
Within our pathway here,
Without the light of friendship's smile,
The weary heart to cheer?
The blossoms fade, the sun doth set,
But friendship's smile remaineth yet.

Who has not known, in adverse hours,
In sorrow's gloomy night,
The influence of friendship's power—
The halo of its light?
And what would all earth's treasures be
Devoid of love and sympathy?

Who has not felt, when weariness,
Our fairest hopes hath riven,
The sudden thrill of happiness,
Which friendship's smile hath given?
Who has not known, in such an hour,
The rapture of its soothing power?

O, I have found on life's dark stream,
Though fortune's smiles are few,
That friendship is not all a dream—
Some hearts are ever true:
Yea, I have found, in darkest night,
The genial glow, of friendship's light.

Webster, Mich.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

PURITY OF CHARACTER.

BY PAUL RIVENWOOD.

(Inscribed to Miss G. T.....)

Character is what an individual is worth. In the great auction room of humanity the auctioneer Gossip, "bids" his fellow beings off daily to the *mass* of buyers for just what their characters will bring—He heeds not the cry of the individual who would complain at what he considers wrong or unfair—but with his hammer, "justice," he shouts, "who'll buy!" and listens for the "bid"—after many inquiries respecting the worth of the fellow being, "Gossip," again shouts, "Going! going! going!!" and the object is sold for what he is really valued at in the stock of public opinion. This is not so with one order of society, but with *all!* Character is the individual moulding of self, the power to do for weal or woe, and when it becomes ripe, it rightly belongs to humanity, and humanity will have it at any cost. Character has many different *lights* and *shades* and requires the elements of *heart* and *mind* to make up its proper worth. God in his mercy has given to man proper judgement and it lies with the being to use it as he wills it. Character may be either good or bad—it may lack one trait, it may lack many.—But I do not intend to write on the varieties of human character—I wish merely to treat the theme, Purity of Character, a subject worthy of intellectual thought, worthy of careful consideration by every inquiring mind. Purity of Character.—What a weighty meaning in those few words! what a jewel for the frail body to possess—a passport among men, and an honored mark for Eternity! What is purity of character? What are the elements necessary to form it? Kindness, forgiveness, hope, firmness, and the proper development of the mind, as well as a strong control over the passions—*anger*, *hatred*, and slander! No one can be said to hold the purity of character in their heart who has not these qualities, or even lacks one to the disadvantage of the others. The mind has a wonderful power over the body—the human will (this is of the mental) often carries the soul to earthly fame, yet it cannot be said to possess the purity of character—the person may be evil at heart and though having a great *will* has nothing worthy to balance with it in scale of character. Yes, purity of character is well worth possessing, and when we see it in our companions, we must admire it! Its radiant glow is even on the face and illuminates the intellectual features with all that is so cheering to look upon. We see the soul's thoughts there, we fully trust such a beeing and we feel no sorrow if our faults are known, there is a higher law which governs one when he sees this trait in another, he feels no slander can come from the lips of such a friend for that heart is freighted with gifts from the store house of Eternity—we feel when we look upon such a perfect soul—if it be our lot to know one—that we have "touched the goal of fortune." Society at the present time lacks this noble treasure among her laurels.—Rarely we find it in the gay world of fashion, when all are masked to deceive each other. No, we never look for it there.—It is in some quiet nook far away from such scenes that we find those who possess this rare jewel. When we discover it in any one, do we not seek their company in preference to the proud, the great? and learn from their lips the true lesson of life.

Jealousy produces much mischief.

[From the (Va.) Valley Gazette.]

THE STONE CHAPEL.

BY F. H. J.

About mid-way between the County-seat of Clarke and the little Village of M——, stands an antiquated building known as the Stone Chapel. From the appearance of this structure, it has seen its best days, and might be passed and repassed, by the stranger, without eliciting more than a casual glance; notwithstanding it dates back to ancient times, and its history is, doubtless, fraught with interest. But it is not of this I would speak, being a stranger, I am but little acquainted with the tradition of this venerable and time-worn edifice.

While passing through the portion of the County of Clarke, some months ago, my attention was drawn to the neat little Cemetery in connection with this Church. It being one of those bright, autumnal evenings of September, I resolevd to gratify a desire that sprang up instantaneously, at the sight of this retired little spot, to loiter an hour within its enclosure.—There, quietly seating myself beneath the boughs of a Weeping-Willow, while the balmy breeze stole noiselessly through the surrounding shrubbery bearing upon its breath the sweet perfume of a thousand flowers, and gently fanning and caressing my fevered brow as if to woo me from the rough scenes of busy life to its own quiet little sphere, within that silent spot, where everything save *it* alone seemed hushed in sweet repose, I gave way to thought. As I thus sat gazing around, my eye beheld marble slabs, beautifully carved, rearing up in solemn splendor and marking the places where peacefully rest the remains of those whose spirits are wandering in a brighter and happier clime—the remains of loved ones gone before. Father, mother, sister, brother, the aged and the young—all, rest sweetly together within that house of clay.

The neatness with which that burial-ground is kept, the evidences of marked attention that is there paid to the slumbering dead, reflect great credit upon that community. One tomb, particularly, attracted my attention. There laid the fond brother—the beloved son, above whose head towered a monument representing the broken shaft, and on whose grave were scattered fresh flowers as if it had been but recently visited by a fond mother, or a loving sister—

Mother! weep not o'er this tomb,
Though 'neath its sod your boy doth sleep;
His spirit now is free from gloom,
Mother, sister, do not weep!

Other graves met my eye, beneath which now rest many noble forms whose virtues gained for them the esteem of many friends. There are also those whose pure patriotism invoked the blessings of a nation—whose literary attainments stand high among the *literati* of the present day. Who does not cherish the memory of a Philip Pendleton Cook? Peace be to his ashes! But, my wandering eye rested upon one grave that brought to memory a thousand reminiscenses of other days.—It was the grave of my much loved and ever kind and affectionate teacher, J. W. S——.

"A word, a leaf, a faded flower
Full oft possess a magic power,
And wake, when gentlest memories flow,
A smile of joy, a tear of woe."

Yes, 'twas with a tearful eye and a sad heart I spent my few remaining moments (for the hour had well nigh passed,) reflecting upon happier days, and loved forms of departed friends, neither of which could e'er return to me. Oh! what thronging memories came. Beneath that rising mound reposes a stranger—a stranger in a strange land. One whose name deserved to have been written, in golden letters, high upon the pillar of fame, but one who led a meek and lowly life—who cared not for the applause of the world; but whose chief desire was, to serve his God, and do good to his fellow-man. Such was the character of the life of this noble, self-denying christian.—Many hearts may throb at the mention of his name, but he is gone. Yes, he is gone. The places that knew him once, will know him no more forever. He fought the "battle of life" nobly, and has won a "glorious victory."

1859.

"Gone! gone for ever!—like a rushing wave
Another year has burst upon the shore
Of earthly being—and its last loud tones,
Wandering in broken accents on the air,
Are dying to an echo."

Somebody says: "A wife should be like roasted lamb—tender and nicely dressed." A scamp adds, "and without any sauce."

"Ah, William, home from the wars? Where is the brother who went with you?" "Ah me! we left our mother together. One of us was killed. How can I bear to tell her which one it was?"

MARVELOUS.—The very last curiosity spoken of in the papers, is a wheel that came off a dog's tail when it was a waggin'. The man who discovered it has retired from public life to live on what he owns.

THE TIMES

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

TERMS: $2 00 per year, in advance; Clubs of ten and over, $1 50, each.

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Greensboro, N. C.

To Newspaper Dealers.

The Publishers of THE TIMES will make very liberal terms with Newspaper Dealers throughout the South for supplying them with copies of THE TIMES for 1860. Dealers are respectfully solicited to send us their names, and in return we will send circulars and terms. (tf.)

The Prizes.

Below we present the report of the committee selected to decide on the stories put in competition for the three prizes offered by the publishers of the Times. The committee was selected in Raleigh for the purpose of showing perfect impartiality. The sealed letters accompanying the stories were retained unbroken, and the MSS forwarded by Express to the committee, who neither knew name or residence of any of the competitors. They decided, as below:

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 15 1859.

The Select Committee to whom were referred the stories competing for the Prizes offered by the Editors of the Greensboro Times beg leave respectfully to report, that we have carefully perused all the MSS. submitted to us and we unanimously award—

The First Prize of $100 to "The Lady of Atherton Hall;"

The Second Prize of $50 to "The Pride of Vivian Gray;"

The Third Prize of $50 to "The Partizon Chief."

J. H. BRYAN, JR.,
WILLIE J. PALMER,
T. H. BRAME.

Upon reading the above report, we broke open the sealed letters and found

The First, by Clara Augusta,
The Second, by Mrs. M A. Denison,
The Third, by Roland M. Page

COLE & ALBRIGHT,
Publishers of The Times.

THE CHARLOTTE BULLETIN.—The proprietors of the Charlotte Bulletin advertise that owing to an increase in the business of that paper and a contemplated change, an associate editor is needed to whom one-fourth or one-half of the establishment will be sold, on application to H. L. Alexander, who will negotiate.

TOBACCO FACTORY:—The Messers. Jones of Yanceyville, we are pleased to see, have leased the large building with the adjoining land and houses, formerly used as a cotton factory, for the purpose of manufacturing tobacco on a large scale. This community has long been in need of such a manufactory, and we are truly fortunate in having one established by such energetic men, who are perfectly familiar with the business and can carry it on with success. We bid the Messrs. Jones a welcome to our town, and hope they may find it a pleasant move, socially and pecuniarily.

Military Company.

A meeting was held on last Saturday for the purpose of forming a Military Company in this place. It was largely attended, and on Gen. Joab Hiatt taking the chair and explaining the object of the meeting, patriotic addresses were delivered by Jno. M. Boyd, R. P. Dick, Ralph Gorrell and A. P. Sperry.

Much interest was manifested, and Committees appointed to report at a call meeting on next Saturday evening at 3 o'clock. It is hoped that all who feel any interest in the formation of such a Company will be present at that time.

ANOTHER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A society was organized at Goldsboro,' N. C., on Monday week for the promotion of the Agricultural and Mechanical Arts and Sciences. J. A. Washington, Esq., was elected President.

NEW FIRM:—We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of Messrs. London & Bryan, in this paper. Mr. London is from Wilmington in this state, but we have no acquaintance with him. Our acquaintance with Mr. Bryan, of Raleigh, for the past two years has been such that we are prepared to fully commend him to the confidence of the business public as a talented, energetic and thoroughly business man. We are sorry to lose such men from our state, but we wish him much success in his new undertaking.

MORE LAWYERS.—On Tuesday of last week the following gentlemen were examined by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and being found qualified, were granted licenses to practice Law in the several Superior Courts of this State:

Gilbert M. Patterson, Richmond,
W. J. Walker, Martin,
F. M. Charles, Elizabeth City,
Jas. W. Hinton, " "
Frank Vaughan, " "
Henry Mullens, Fayetteville,
Thos. T. Kenan, Duplin,
J. T. Brown, High Point,
Jas. R. Bulla, Asheboro,
Nat. Allen, Warren Co.,
G. H. Gregory, Washington Co.,
L. W. Howard, New Hanover,
J. W. Payne, Greensboro,
Geo. W. Blount, Nash Co.,
P. E. Spruill, Warrenton,
C. W. Spruill, "
Thos. N. Hill, Halifax,
H. C. Jones, jr., Salisbury,
Edward H. Plummer, Warrenton,
Jas. A. Wright, Wilmington.

FREE NEGROES.—Propositions are now pending before the legislatures of Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, for the speedy removal of the free negroes from those States. In consequence of this action, numerous petitions have been already received from the free negroes by the several legislatures, asking permission to enter the condition of slavery. This preference of slavery to freedom will doubtless be regarded with surpise by those philanthropists who deem the bonds of slavery so insufferable to the blacks; but it indicates that the negroes understand their own interests better than the abolitionists do.

MARRIAGE OF COUSINS.—The Governor of Kentucky in his annual message, discusses at some length the lamentable effect of the inter-marriage of cousins, which subject comes up in connection with his views touching the asylums for the insane and idiotic.—He says that from fifteen to twenty per cent. of these unfortunates are the offspring of such marriages, and recommends an act of the legislature rendering these unions illegal.

Mass Meeting at New Haven.

We are indebted to our friend, Paul Rivinwood, for a copy of the New Haven Daily News of the 14th inst, in which is a call for a Mass Meeting, the signatures to which fill nine columns in that paper. They will fire 33 guns, one for each state. The call is as follows:

The undersigned citizens of New Haven irrespective of political organizations, in view of the recent, unjustifiable, unlawful and violent acts by which a sister State of our Confederacy has been outraged, its sovereignty invaded its citizens seized and held as prisoners, and before the end their blood shed upon their own soil, finding therein just cause at the present time to express our unqualified condemnation of all such acts and proceedings, by whatsoever name they may be called, as also our condemnation of those who justify by their sympathy the aforesaid acts and proceedings of John Brown; and desiring firmly and peaceably, in the present crisis of affairs to declare anew not only our fealty to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, but also our regard for and attachment to the Union of these Sovereign States, do recommend that a public meeting of the citizens of New Haven, without distinction as to party, be held at Brewster's Hall on Wednesday evening, December 14th, at 7 o'clock, for the the purpose of more fully expressing our opinions of the above named acts and proceedings, and our condemnation of the same.

THE DAILY PRESS.—Such is the name of a new daily paper to be published in Raleigh, on or about the first of January, provided one hundred and fifty names can be obtained. It will give daily telegraphic proceedings of Congress, twenty-four hours in advance of the mails. Address R. H. Whitaker.

A CARD.

Sometime last spring I received a letter from Messrs. Appleton & Co., of New York—in reply to one I had written them—giving the names of several distinguished gentlemen of North Carolina whose biographies they wished me to prepare for their "New American Cyclopœdia."

Gov. Ellis was among the number, and first to be sent. This was prepared and forwarded within the time prescribed by Messrs. A., but they say it was received too late, and I am glad of it. Those of Gov. Swain, Judge Saunders, Mr. Macon, Col. Joyner, and others were in a state of preparation when information reached me that the book would contain biographies of Fred. Douglas, Otis, Lucretia Mott, Philips, Stowe, and *all* the other prominent *black and white, male and female* abolitionists. I at once determined that none of North Carolina's honored names should appear in the same book through any agency of mine, and I publish this card to notify my friends (while I thank them) who have aided me with data.

J. F. SIMMONS.

Weldon, N. C., Dec. 5th 1859.

We copy the above card from the *Standard*, at the request of the writer, and would remark that it looks rather strange that a work intended to give notices of all *great* personages with impartiality, should give those above named, while such names as Bishop Andrew and Bishop Bascom of the *Southern* Methodist Church, should be omitted.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION of the North Carolina Railroad, is in a fair way of being rapidly pushed forward. The requisite amount of stock has been subscribed for constructing the Second Section of the road, which extends from Morganton west about 43 miles, and contracts have been awarded accordingly for the entire section.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE:—This body has been in session in Beaufort since Wednesday of last week, bishop Early presiding. On Friday Rev. W. Carter, prefered a charge against Rev. B. Nicholson for maladministration in the trial had against him the past summer at Louisburg. The place selected for the next session is Salisbury.

REVIVAL.—Since the first week in November, the Rev. J. Henry Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in this place, has had daily preaching in his church. It has resulted in an extensive revival. The daily meetings were closed with the services of Sunday.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The 23d of April is the time agreed upon by the National Democratic Executive Committee for the assembling of the Charleston Convention.

The Eclectic Magzine for January is at hand, embellished by two fine companion plates by Sartain, after Winterhelter, being "The Royal Family of England," and "Eugenie, Empress of France, and Ladies of her Court." They are the finest plates published in any periodical in this country.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst.,—Rev. THOMAS L. TRIPLETT of the North Carolina Conference, and Miss MARTHA S, daughter of L. Hedrick, of Rowan County.

On the 11th inst.,—Mr. P. V. WILSON to Miss ELIZABETH HEDGINS, of Pickens district, S. C.

On 13th inst., in Abbeville, S. C.,—Mr. WM. T. PENNY and Miss MARY SHILLITO. On the 4th inst.,—Mr. JAMES A. HAMILTON and Miss ELIZA A. WILSON. On the 6th inst., Mr. THOMAS J. CLOTWORTHY and Miss MARGARETTE E. MATTISON.

On the 7th inst., at Oak Forest, N. C.,—Mr. J. D. CALHOUN, of Tifton, Tenn., and Miss ADIE GRAEY.

In Raleigh, Dec., 8th.,—Mr. B. W. STARKE, of Petersburg, Va., and Miss M. J. UPCHURCH.

On the 7th.,—Mr. W. J. WILLOUGHBY and Miss H. M. WOODLEY.

In Orange co., Dec. 7th.,—Dr. W. R. Hughes, and Miss M. Louisa Link.

In Oxford, Dec. 5th,—Mr. B. D. Frost, of Kinston, and Miss Pattie Daty.

In Person co., Dec. 14th.,—Mr. Wm. Moore, of Arkansas, and Miss Eliza Moore.

In Mt. Airy Dec. 6th.,—Mr. Thomas W. Prather and Miss M. R. Banner.

In Wentworth Dec. 8th.,—Mr. Thomas M. Johnson and Miss Adelia W. Wright.

DIED,

In Davidson county, on the 23rd of October Thomas Doub Harris, aged 82 years.

In this county, at the residence of John Corsbie, on the 27th of October, ult., Susannal Stewart, widow of the late Joseph Close, aged 87 years 8 months and 22 days.

FOR THE YEAR 1860.—

THE TIMES.
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A New Volume begins with the new year, in a new dress, with many improvements. To commence with the first number, we have the pleasure to announce three most beautiful, thrilling and interesting

Prize Stories!

each pervaded by a deep morality, teaching interesting and instructive lessons to every member of the Family Circle:

1. THE LADY OF ATHERTON HALL. By Clara Augusta.
2. THE PRIDE OF VIVIAN GRAY. By Mrs. Mary A. Denison.
3. THE PARTIZAN CHIEF; OR, THE SCEPTRE OF THE SWAMP: *A Tale of South Carolina, during the Revolution.* By Rowland M. Page.

THE TIMES is also contributed to regularly by the best writers in the South. Special attention is called to the Historical Department, in which is given Sketches,

With Illustrations,

of the most interesting Revolutionary events of the lives of our most distinguished patriots and statesmen; and the most prominent and noted places of the country. Besides these sketches, the Historical Department for the coming year will contain a series of Sketches, with illustrations, giving a description of the country, and the civil and social condition of China—that immense empire which has just been opened to commerce and the Christian religion. The publishers are determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make THE TIMES the largest, the cheapest, and the

Best Family Paper

for the South. In it will also be given, weekly, all the news of the day; the market reports; a column for the Farm and the Workshop; a column for the Dairy and Garden; a Children's Department, (edited by Wm. R. Hunter, the "Children's Friend;") and a column of Wit, that will make one "laugh and grow fat!" Let the families of the South encourage this Southern Family Paper.

TERMS: Single subscription $2 a year; six copies for $10; ten copies for $15. No paper sent unless paid for in advance. Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
December, 1859. Greensboro, N. C.

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY. The spring term of 1860 will begin on the second Thursday in January, and continue twenty-one weeks.—*Faculty:* T. H. Brame, A. M., president and professor of Latin and Experimental Science; Rev. R. T. Heflin, professor of Moral Science; Miss A. J. Searle, teacher of French, German and Oil Painting; Miss S. E. Cook, teacher of Music, Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water Colors, Drawing, Leather-work, &c.; Miss ——, teacher of Music and English; Mrs. M. A. Brame, Matron. Persons desiring further information will please address,
T. H. BRAME,
dec24-6t. or Rev. R. T. HEFLIN,

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The next session of this school will commence the First Monday in January, 1860, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.
dec24-tf E. F. WATSON.

SEGARS—Twenty-five thousand choice Segars just received, which will be sold wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. dec17-tf S. ARCHER & CO.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Spring Session of 1860 will open on the 18th of January, 1860. Those who wish to enter their daughters at that time, will please inform me at an early date, that I may reserve rooms for them. Charges as heretofore. dec17-6t T. M. JONES.

JOHN E. LONDON, ... JOHN R. BRYAN,
Late of Wilmington, N.C. Late of Raleigh N.C.

LONDON & BRYAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 32 India street, Boston, Mass., will devote their attention to the sale of naval stores, cotton, lumber, and Southern produce generally; also to purchasing and shipping all orders for goods, &c. We are prepared to extend the usual facilities to all consignments. dec17-1y.

GREAT ARTISTIC ATTRACTION. The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for January, 1860, will be embellished with two splendid plates:

1. THE EMPRESS EUGENIE and the EIGHT LADIES OF HER COURT. 9 Beautiful Portraits of 9 Beautiful Ladies.
2. QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE ALBERT, and the Children of the Royal Family.

The artistic embellishments and the literary attractions of the number are intended to be matchless. Other brilliant gems of art will follow. It is intended to please the artistic eye and gratify the taste of all lovers of choice reading. Ready for delivery December 10th.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1860,
TWO SPLENDID PLATES
ARE IN PREPARATION.

We invite the attention of all the lovers of choice reading to THE ECLECTIC, its rich and varied contents, and its beautiful embellishments.

1. THE ECLECTIC as a Monthly Magazine, of 144 pages or more, double columns, has no superior in literary merit or artistic embellishment.
2. Its letterpress is made up of the choicest articles, selected from 7 British Quarterlies and 9 British Monthlies. It aims to give the cream of all.
3. THE ECLECTIC, in one year, equals in printed matter any three entire British Quarterlies and 9 British Monthlies. The price of them is $7. The price of THE ECLECTIC for the same is only $5, while the prints in THE ECLECTIC are worth alone $5 more.
4. The variety, richness, and affluence of THE ECLECTIC articles in all the departments of literature and popular science, both instructive and entertaining, stamp it as the best Magazine published. So the Press and eminent men say, in all parts of the land.
5. Every number of THE ECLECTIC is splendidly embellished with one or more portraits or prints. 18 fine Steel Plates, and 100 Portraits and Faces in 1859—worth more alone than the price of the work.
6. THE ECLECTIC has acquired an established character as a standard work among literary men. It finds a place in many libraries.

From Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.
"BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1859.

"I concur in the highly favorable opinions of THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE which have been expressed by many eminent persons and in several leading journals. I have read it for three years, and find its contents judiciously selected, so as to present a great variety of instructive and interesting matter, and afford a fair specimen of the current literature of the day. "EDWARD EVERETT."

From NOBLE BUTLER, Louisville, Ky.

"THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is one of the best guests that can be invited into the family. Its influence must be good on every member. It is really more useful than would be the seven British quarterlies, and the nine monthlies, the 'cream' of which it gives. It is the same thing as if we took the whole of these periodicals, and employed a gentleman of taste to read them all over, and select the best for our own perusal."

From the Hon. Judge LUMPKIN, Athens, Ga.

"I have been a constant reader of THE ECLECTIC for many years. Whether instruction or entertainment be the object, the selections of its articles, in my humble judgment, are unequaled. The engravings alone are worth the price of subscription."

From the Hon. Judge LONGSTREET, Pres. of S. C. College.

"I have long been a reader of THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, and regard it as unsurpassed by any work of the kind in our country for valuable reading.

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All lovers of choice reading and beautiful art-portraits and engravings are invited to send their orders for the coming year. Each new subscriber to the work, or any person who sends a new name with the pay in advance, will be entitled to a choice of either of two beautiful premium prints, worth $2 50 each. No intelligent family, no young lady or young gentleman, should be without the gems of art and the treasures of literature to be found in THE ECLECTIC.

TERMS.—THE ECLECTIC is issued on the first of every month. Each number contains 144 large octavo pages, on fine paper, neatly stitched in green covers, with portraits by Sartain. The twelve numbers comprise three volumes, of 600 pages each, with titles, indexes, and embellishments. Price $3. The postage is only three cents a number, prepaid at the office of delivery. The January number for 50 cents, any other for 42 cents, sent in postage stamps. W. H. BIDWELL,
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GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL. The next Session will commence Monday, the 1st of August, Boys in this School will be prepared for entering any class in College; and special attention will be given to such as wish only a good practical English Education.

Tuition per session of Twenty weeks $20, One dollar for Contingences is required of each Student in advance

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June 20, 1850. 178tf.

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J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS. Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y.

J. W. EVANS' NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE and Cheap Book-Store, 19 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va. Subscriptions received for the Times.

GEORGE T. WHITE, **ATTORNEY AT LAW.** CITY OF JEFFERSON, MISSOURI. Will attend the different COURTS held at the Capital, and in the adjoining counties. Also, to the collection of debts, and persons who wish to have investments made in the West, may be assured, that his long acquaintance here, would enable him to make selections greatly to their advantage.

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *HIGH POINT, N. C.,* ☞ Will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111:1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Having permanently located in Greensboro, N. C., will attend the Courts of Randolph, Davidson, and Guilford, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. Jan. 8, 1857. 53-1y.

JAMES S. PATTERSON, PRACTICAL DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 1 Spruce Street, opposite city hall, New York. Country orders carefully attended to. Feb. 1859. 6-1y

NEW FIRM. PORTER & GORRELL, Successors to **T. J. Patrick,** Wholesale and Retail DRUGGISTS. Greensboro, N. C. [4—1y]

COLE & AMIS. **1859.** FALL TRADE. **1859.** We take this opportunity of announceing to the citizens of Greensboro, and to the public generally, that we are now in receipt of one of the largest stock of goods that we have ever offered in this place. In our stock may be found a full assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's dress goods, and every style of goods adapted to the season. In all of which we challenge competition both in price and quality. Greensboro, Nov. 1st, 1859.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Our stock is complete including Over-Coats, Coats, Vests and Pants in great variety. Do not purchase before examining our assortment. COLE & AMIS. Nov. 1st 1859.

GROCERIES. Sole Leather, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Linseed and Tanner's Oil, Cheese, Nails and everything appertaining to the Grocery trade. Besides a full assortment of Wood-Ware at COLE & AMIS'. Nov. 1st 1859.

LOOK AT THIS. W. C. DONNELL having purchased the Photographic Gallery, formerly owned by R. L. Donnell, is taking pictures at

Fifty Cents and upwards!!

Having just received a large and well assorted variety of cases, he respectfully invites the Public generally to call and examine specimens and give him a trial, and if he does not please he makes NO CHARGE.

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P. A. TATUM, Wholesale and retail dealer in Fruits, Candies, Preserves, Nuts, Pickles, Perfumery, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. Garrett's New Brick Building, Greensboro, N. C. 41-1y.

$50.00 SEWING MACHINES.—The QUAKER CITY SEWING MACHINE Works with two threads, making a double lock stitch, which will not rip or ravel, even if every fourth stitch be cut. It sews equally as well, the coarsest Linsey, or the finest Muslin, and is undeniably the best machine in market. Merchant Tailors, Mantua Makers and House Keepers, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Mr. P. A. Wilson, Merchant Tailor, Winston, N. C., having tried other machines, buys one of the Quaker City, and pronounces it far better than any before in use.

All persons wishing to secure the agency for the sale of the Quaker City machine, in any of the towns of North-Carolina, except in the county of Wake which is secured to Messrs. Tucker & Co., of Raleigh, and the county of Forsythe, taken by P. A. Wilson, of Winston, should apply soon to the undersigned, agents for the State. We will pay a reasonable per cent. to all persons taking agencies.

J. & F. GARRETT, Agents.
Gseensboro, N. C., Feb. 2nd., 1859.

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Best Double Sole Brogans	$1 50
Good " " "	1 25
Good single " "	1.00

For sale at BOONE'S.
October, 11. 41—

GENTLEMEN May find an assortment of Oakford's silk and casimere Hats of the latest city style at COLE & AMIS'. Nov. 1st 1859.

FROM THE WEST.

The Arizona correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says advices from Sonora state that Capt. Ewell had met with complete success in his interview with Pesquiera, the latter agreeing to allow Capt. Stone to continue his surveys without interruption. Capt. Porter celebrated the event by a ball on board the ship-of-war St. Mary's, in the harbor of Guayamas, and there was general rejoicing among the American citizens. Pesquiera had resigned in favor of the Juarez government.

The San Francisco Alta California newspaper says, on the authority of various whaling captains in San Francisco at the last date, that an inland sea exists in Lower California, and has been known for the late three years to a few whalers, and others trading for guano. In length it reaches from latitude 26 deg. 40 min. to 28 deg. 4 min., being near 100 miles long and from 20 to 50 miles wide. It abound in whales, of which a number of cargoes have been obtained. The entrance is narrow and difficult. Five valuble guano islands have been found in it. The largest is three miles long by one mile wide, estimated to contain 200,000 tons of guano.

The California telegraphic line is now completed to Mulloy's station on the Butterfield overland California mail route. It is situated on the Ozark mountains, 18 miles north of Springfield, Mo., and 280 miles from St. Louis.

The Steamer Aunt Letty, bound from St. Louis for Keokuk, is reported to have been sunk off Cape au Gris cut by the ice. She was valued at about $10,000. It is also reported that the steamers Canada and Baltimore have been sunk or seriously damaged by ice near Alton.

THE MISSION OF GEN. SCOTT:—General Scott has returned from San Juan, having traveled since leaving New York on the 20th of September last, 13 000 miles. He says he has never been more robust and vigorious than now. He is said to be very communicative in regard to the difficulty at San Juan. The British authorities, he says, met him in a spirit of conciliation and kindness, and evinced so earnest a desire to promote an amicable settlement of the dispute, that no further difficulty need be apprehended.—The whole matter is now taken out of the hands of the "army and navy" of the respective countries, and turned over to the safer process of diplomacy.

THE REPOSITORY and bindery of the American Tract Society, New York was damaged by fire 13th inst, to the extent of $77,000. It is insured for $88,000.—The original tract house escaped injury. Business will be resumed in a few days. Among the books destroyed were four hundred complete sets of the "Youths' Library," containing 70 volumes to the set.

N. C. MILITARY INSTITUTE.—Geo. M. Edgar, Esq., has been elected a Professor in this young and popular Institution. Mr. Edgar is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and has been a Professor in his Alma Mater, and also in the Norfolk Military School.

There are now 87 Cadets in the two departments, of whom 64 are boarders. It is said that no school of the kiad in our country ever opened with so large a number. The Institute is handsomely armed and equipped, and visitors say that the daily drills in artilery and infantry are thorough and exact.

The religious aspect of the School will be of chief interest to our readers. Morning and evening prayers are punctually observed and instruction in the Bible is given every Sunday afternoon. All the cadets are required to attend divine service on Sunday morning. On Saturday night the students have a prayer meeting of their own, which is generally attended. An effort is now making to collect a religious Library, and the Friends of the Institute render a most acceptable service to the Cadets by adding works of standard value to the stock.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

WOODEN PUMPKIN SEED AND ROSIN NUTMEGS.—A gentleman of this city purchased a quantity of Pumpkin seed at the North, and finding, after he had put them in the ground, that they were rather slow in coming up, had the curiosity to examine the material they were made of, and found them all of wood. A lady observing, in grating nutmegs over her desert, that the flavor was not improved discovered that the nutmeg was made of rosin. This will do very well. Brown paper heels and soles of shoes, hollow brass nail heads, wooden pumpkin seed, and rosin nutmegs. All of a piece with the hollow philanthropy of abolition.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

ABOLITION SCHOOL TEACHERS.—A bill was introduced in the Alabama Legislature, Wednesday, by Mr. Adams, to protect the State against Abolition teachers. It provides that County Superintendents of Public Schools, shall not issue liecuses to any person, male or female, to teach school, unless the applicant has been a resident of the State for ten years.

TEXAS SENATOR.—Wigfall has been elected to the U. S. Senate by a majority of two over Houston.

6th ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT!!

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
Cosmopolitan Art Association.

From all sections of the country subscribers to this popular Art Institution, (now in its sixth year,) are being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

Any person can become a member by subscribing $3, which will entitle him to

1st.—The beautiful Steel Engraving, "Shakspeare and His Friends"

2d.—A Copy of the elegantly Illustrated Art Journal, one year.

3d.—A Free Season Admission to the Galleries, 548 Broadway, New York.

In addition to which, Several *hundred* valuable Works of Art are *given* to subscribers as Preiums, comprising choice Paintings, Sculptures, Outlines, &c., by the first American and Foreign Artists.

THE SUPERB ENGRAVING, which every subscriber will receive immediately on receipt of subscription, entitled

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Think of it! Such a work, delivered free of charge, and the *Art Journal*, one year for *three dollars*!

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received until the Evening of Tuesday the 31st of January, 1860, at which time the books will close and the Premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15 are entitled to six memberships.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Provinces, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postages, &c.

Persons wishing to form clubs will apply for a circular of terms, &c.

The beautifully Illustrated Art Journal, giving full particulars, will be sent on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin.

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546 AND 548 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions also received at the Times Office, by COLE & ALBRIGHT,
Hon. Secretaries.
For Greensboro, and vicinity.
47-tf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

In times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister, in every possible way, to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at *such* times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all persons suffering under Chronic Diseases of a Virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal-treatment, the effect of drugs, &c., when they apply by letter or otherwise, and, in cases of extreme poverty, to Furnish Medicines free of Charge. It is needless M add that the Association commands the higeh est medical skill of the age, and will furnoh the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their late Annual Report express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of the worst forms of Chronic Diseases, and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year. They feel confident that their efforts have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Various Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent *Free of Charge* to the afflicted.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2. South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec.*
June 11—1y.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the receipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

Address O. P. BROWN & CO., 32 and 34 John Street, New-York. (47—3mp.)

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Negro Blankets, Stripes and Plaids 4 & 5, Brown and Bleached cotton Cloths, Satinets, Casimeres, Cloths, Tweed Jeans, North Carolina Jeans, Ticking and Flannels at
COLE & AMIS'.
Nov. 1st 1859.

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Has the Largest Sale
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Of any Medicine in the World.
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100,000 Packages
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Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
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Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
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In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
It is Warranted to Cure
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If Directions are Followed,
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If Directions are Followed,
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If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
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Any Case of Dyspepsia
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Liver Disease,
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Jaundice,
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Palpitation,
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Chronic Diarrhœa,
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Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,

Giddiness,
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Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,

Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,

Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite.

Pain in Side and Back,
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Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,

It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
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It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to

Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaint;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;

It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form

In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
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In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit

Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should

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SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
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THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
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THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
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HAS NO BAD TASTE,
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WILL EFFECT A CURE
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WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
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OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,
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OR CHANGE OF DIET,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,
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MORE SPEEDILY,
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AND PERMANENTLY,
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.

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10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly.
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Jacob's Cordial
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Is The Only Sure
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Is The Only Sure

And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy

Before The People
Before The People
Before The People

In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,

Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,

And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.

It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
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DR. BAAKEE
TREATS ALL DISEASES.

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DR. BAAKEE has made a new discovery of a Fluid that will produce perfect absorption of the cataract, and restore perfect vision to the Eye, without the use of the knife or needle; and he cures all diseases of the EYES AND EARS, without the use of the Knife; and he has constantly on hand an excellent assortment of beautiful ARTIFICIAL EYES, and TYMPANUMS or (ear drums,) suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes. Also a large assortment of EAR TRUMPETS, of all sizes and every description known in the world. Also, a large assortment of beautiful ARTIFICIAL HANDS, with Wrist, Arm and Elbow attachments—also, of FEET, with Ancle, Leg and Knee joint attachments—natural as Nature itself. These articles can be sent by express to any part of the world.

All letters directed to Dr. BAAKEE must contain Ten Cents to pay postage and incidental expenses. All Chronic Diseases can be treated by Correspondence except those mentioned that will require his personal supervision.

☞ Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Office, 704 Broadway, a few doors above Fourth street, NEW YORK CITY. 1-1y.

PROSPECTUS, 1860.
THE THIRD VOLUME OF NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION,

Will commence with the year 1860. It will be published monthly, and each number will contain not less than thirty-two pages of reading matter.

The Journal will be neatly printed, on good paper and in a style similar to the present, with some improvements. Efforts will be made to improve it, in every respect, in proportion to the encouragement received from those to whom it looks for support.

It is the property and organ of the State Educational Association and is under its control. And it is the aim and wish of the committee, to whom the management of it is entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.

The Journal is also designed to be a medium of communication between the General Superintendent of Common Schools and the school officers and teachers of the State. And, since the "County Boards of Superintendents" are beginning to act under the law allowing them "to Subscribe for a copy of the Journal for each School District to their respective Counties," more attention will be given to the special interests and wants of Common Schools.

Teachers and other friends of education are earnestly requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages.

TERMS:—*One Dollar per Annum, Invariably in Advance.* Any one sending ten new subscribers will be entitled to one copy extra.

Advertisements inserted at the same rates as heretofore.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor of the Journal of Education.
Greensboro, N. C.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH

CANCERS, ASTHMA, SCROFULA, or any SKIN DISEASE, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some which were given up as hopeless, by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying *I can cure any one of the above diseases in a very short time.* Seeing is believing, and if any one is credulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,
Greensboro, N. C.

And calls will be made or Medicine sent by mail, at your option.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of STUTTERING and STAMMERING can be cured in a very short time.

☞ The afflicted would do well to write him, and describe their case.

WE TAKE GREAT PLEASURE

in announcing to our old friends and customers that we are receiving a very large and well selected STOCK of

Fall and Winter Clothing

comprising the latest and most elegant styles of Coats, Pants and Vests. Also, a fine stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Knives, Pistols, Walking canes; a good stock of Watches; in fact, everything usually found in a large Clothing Emporium.

We cheerfully present our goods for inspection, with the most perfect confidence in our extensive preparations to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. We boldly defy competition, not only in the assortment, but in the Great Bargains and inducements we can offer to our customers. Our stock for the approaching Winter is large, and cannot be surpassed; and having been bought of the largest houses North for **cash**, we can positively sell at **lower per cent.** than any other establishment in the same trade.

Thanking our friends, customers, and the public in general, for past favors, we hope for a continuance of the same, assuring them that they shall receive the best bargains to be had in this country. S. ARCHER & CO.
Greensboro, Sept., 1859.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

A new cheap store in Greensboro. J. F. Jollee has taken the Store formerly occupied by Winbourn & Witty, where he is now receiving a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps. He will still continue to keep his usual variety of Clothing and Gentleman's furnishing Goods.—Thankful for the Favors he received whilst he was in the Clothing Business, he hopes by punctuality and industry to merit a continuance of the same. J. F. JOLLEE.
October, 11. 41-3m.

Children's Department.

EDITED BY W. R. HUNTER,
"THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND."

A LESSON FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Young readers, do you know the little animals—birds, beast, and insects are good mechanics—skilled in business and building operations? This is true; and what they do is done systematically, with neatness and despatch. Nor do they idle, lounge about, or stop to play till the work is done, and well done.

The Otter and the Heron are the fishermen, though they use neither line nor net. The Otter we seldom see, for he works his traps mostly under water; but the Heron may be often seen standing with his long, thin legs in the shallow part of the stream suddenly plunging his long bill below the surface and bringing up a fish.

Ants are day-laborers, and very industrious in their calling; they always seem in earnest at their work. Catch them asleep in day-time if you can! They set us an example of industry.

"Ants freely work, without disguise,
Their ways consider, and be wise."

The swallow is a fly-catcher; and the number that he daily catches would astonish you. You often see him in his vocation skimming along the surface of the brook or pond.

The beaver is a wood-cutter, a builder and a mason; a very good workman at all these trades. He fells the small trees with his teeth, and after he has built his house, he plasters it carefully with his tail-trowel.

The wasp is a paper-maker, in his building. His paper is water-proof, and made of materials that no other paper-maker would use. Look at the curious wasps' and hornets' paper dwelling—not patented are they?

Singing birds are amateur musicians, and excel all others in harmony. Hardly can we decide which of them excels—the lark, the robin, the thrush or the nightingale.

"On the feathery wing they rove,
And wake with harmony the grove."

The fire-fly, and the glow-worm are lamp-lighters. The bee is a professor of geometry; for he constructs his cell so scientifically, that the least possible amount of material is formed into the largest spaces, with the least waste of room. Not all the mathematicians of Cambridge could improve the construction of his cells. Nor can the best hermetical sealers among us preserve provisions so well.

The caterpiller is a silk-spinner, far excelling any other in his line of business; indeed we could not learn an art that would supply any silk worth the name without him.

With what wonderful properties and powers has it pleased our Heavenly Father to endow the lowly creature!

Young friends, is not this wonderful marvellously wonderful? Who endowed these animals with wisdom? God! Who of us could make cells, or honey like the bee, silk like the silk-worm, or music like the singing-birds?—Truly the goodness of God is seen in all his works.

Go, child of Nature! to thy mother's breast,
And learn the lesson she can teach so well:
No longer in the lap of folly rest,
But hear the truths that "Nature" loves to tell.
Go to the forest when the tempest lowers;
List to the roaring of the mighty wind:
Ask by what force the raging torrent pours,
Or, why the wilderness it leaves behind?
Go to the bubbling fountain, and the rill,
Or mark the gentle fall of silent dew:
Ask whence the stream its wasted course shall fill,
Or, who the lapse of waters will renew?
Go to the bee, and watch its daily toil,
And ask what sweetens labor and repose:
Who bears it onward, laden with rich spoil,
And guides it home to rest at evening's close
Go to the bird, that seeks her leafy nest,
To guard her young ones with her sheltering wings:
Ask, who it is that plumes her downy breast,
And tunes her voice to music while she sings
Go to the streamlet, murmuring through the vale;
Gaze on the wreathing flowers that o'er it twine:
Will they not tell their own untutored tale,
And say, "The hand that made us is Divine!"

A FABLE.

A humming-bird met a butterfly, an being pleased with the beauty of its person, made an offer of perpetual friendship. "I cannot think of it," was the reply, "as you once spurned me, and called me a crawling dolt." "Impossible!" exclaimed the humming-bird, "I always entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you." "Perhaps you do now" said the other; "but when you insulted me I was a caterpiller. So let me give you a piece of advice: Never insult the humble, as they may some day become your superiors."

Never think you are too young or too little to be useful. Every one can be of service if they would only think so, or try to do it. The tiniest things in the world have their value, and the smallest actions have their blessings, even though the doers may never know them; but still the good is done. There was a little piece of thistle-down floated away on a summer wind; and it sailed softly on the sweet air, over flowers and grassy fields, till it came where the first drops of a shower were falling, and one sorrowful drop said pitifully: "Poor little flake of down! how useless you are: even the silly wind can blow you anywhere!" But a ray of sunshine flew from the edge of the cloud above, and answered: "Happy little flake of down! you will comfort something before you are destroyed, and even this tear of the cloud shall shine." So the sun looked at the rain, till it grew happy, and smiled into a rainbow, and a gay oriole slided along on the south wind and catching the down on her bill, wove it into her hanging nest; so, for many days, a tender little bird rested its soft head on the warm down, and was glad of the warm pillow. The sunshine was right: even that little flake was a comfort and a pleasure to the oriole.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

"Little by little," as the acorn said,
As it slowly sank in its mossy bed;
"I am improving every day,
Hidden deep in the earth away"
Little by little each day it grew;
Little by little it sipped the dew:
Downward it sent out a thread-like root;
Up in the air sprung a tiny shoot.
Day after day, and year after year,
Little by little, the leaves appear:
And the slender branches spread far and wide,
Till the mighty oak is the forest's pride.
Far down in the depths of the dark blue sea
An insect train work ceaselessly;
Grain by grain, they are building well,
Each one alone in its little cell;
Moment by moment and day by day,
Never stopping to rest or to play;
Rocks upon rocks they are rearing high,
Till the top looks out upon the sunny sky;
The gentle wind and the balmy air,
Little by little, bring verdure there;
Till the summer's sunbeams gaily smile
On the buds and flowers of the coral isle.
"Little by little," said a thoughtful boy,
"Moment by moment, I'll well employ,
Learning a little every day,
And not spending all my time in play.
And still this rule in my mind shall dwell,
"Whatever I do, I will do it well."
Little by little, I'll learn to know
The treasured wisdom of long ago;
And one of these days perhaps we'll see
That the world will be better for me."
And do not you think that this simple plan
Made him a wise and useful man?

WHAT THE BOYS PROPOSE TO DO.

The following was spoken by a little fellow at a recent Temperance Anniversary in Philadelphia:

I'm but a little temperance boy,
Just three feet high 'tis true;
But I can tell these boys and girls
What little boys can do.

When David was a shepherd boy
He slew a giant tall,
God called from Heaven to Samuel,
When he was very small.

So here we are with pledge in hand,
All ready for the fight—
We fear no Whiskey Regiment,
For we are with the right.

We'll make the Brandy Army fly,
We'll chase the Gin Brigade,
We'll beat the Wine Artillery,
And seize the Cavalcade

Take prisoner General Alcohol,
Make Major Cordial run,
Drive Captain Gin Sling from the ranks
Flog Lager Beer for fun.

Lieutenant Claret Punch must go,
And Whiskey Punch must follow:
Then twill not do for Roman Punch
To stay until to-morrow.

Drive Sergeant Schiedam Schnapps away
With Corporal Ale and Porter;
Banish them all to "parts unknown,"
And fill their place with water.

As a little boy was passing by the enclosure of a certain gentleman in Washington city, a girl who was with him, and belonged to no Sabbath-school, saw a loose board lying near the stall, and, assuming authority over the little boy, directed him to pick it up and carry it home. The boy unwilling to take what was not his own, objected:

"I cannot: it belongs to Mr. B."

"No matter," says the girl; "take it and bring it a long."

"No, no," repeated the boy, "I cannot: I go to Sunday School."

USEFUL INFORMATION

CULLED AND ARRANGED FOR THE "TIMES."

An immense store of rich knowledge is afloat in the world, scattered in paragraphs and odd corners of nearly every monthly, weekly and daily periodical; and which, if collected together, culled and properly arranged, would form a column of useful information, invaluable to the man of science, the professional artist, the mechanic, farmer, and the house keeper.

The Use of Quails.

William Norton, an intelligent, observing farmer boy, who makes his home in the Southern part of Illinois, has recently been studying the habits of the quail, or, incorrectly, "partridge," and gives the following testimony, which will interest agricultural readers:

He observed a small flock commencing at one side of the field, taking about five rows, following them regularly through the field, scratching and picking about every hill till they came to the other side of the field, then taking another five rows on their return, and thus continuing till he thought they were certainly pulling up the corn. He shot one, and then proceeded to examine the corn ground On all the ground that they had been over, he found but one stalk of corn disturbed; that was scratched nearly out of the ground, but the kernal was still attached to the stalk. In the crop of the quail he found one cutworm, twenty one striped vine-bugs, over one hundred chintz bugs that still retained their individuality, a mass apparently consisting of hundreds of chintz bugs, but not one kernel of corn. The quails have been decreasing in number in that vicinity for about five years past, and the chintz bug increasing It is believed that these facts stand in the relation of cause and effect to each other.

In connection of the above we give the following extract from the New York *Tribune*:

"One of the prettiest of our American birds is the quail, and although not very musical, its notes are clear, thrilling, and pleasant With anything like decent treatment, quails become semi-domesticated, though never entirely so, and add not only in beauty, but in real value to the farm, for they are not grain eaters, but immense insect destroyers; and a farmer should no more permit a quail to be destroyed about his premises than he should his domestic poultry—in fact, no as much, for it may be necessary to kill off the surplus, to eat or sell, to save the expense of winter feeding. But that is not the case with quails; and even should they increase to such extent as to require a little grain to sustain them through the deep snows, they will pay back all the cost of keeping in the spring. A flock of quails in your garden or vine-patch would be the most effectual remedy for striped bugs that could be applied, and then, the remedy costs nothing."

POULTRY.—HOT FEED IN WINTER.—I have 28 chickens large and small, several of them Fall chickens. I obtained but a few eggs the fore-part of Winter—not more than one or two a day. The feed was corn and oats. In January I tried the experiment of hot feed once a day, in the morning. As soon as the fire was started in the cook-stove, I put a quart or so of small potatoes in an old dripping pan and set them in the oven. After breakfast I took a quart or more of wheat and buck-wheat bran, mixed, put in the swill-pail, and mixed into thin mush with boiling water, then added about 1 quart of live coals from the stove and put in the potatoes hot from the oven, adding all the egg shells on hand, and sometimes a little salt and sometimes a little sulphur. These mashed together are fed immediately in a trough prepared for the purpose, made abou 10 feet long, of 2 boards 6 inches wide, nailed together, and two short pieces nailed on the ends, with a narrow strip nailed lengthwise on the top, and two bearers under. The object of this was to keep the hens out of the trough, and leave room to eat each side of the narrow strip. At noon I fed 6 ears of corn cut up in pieces an inch long; and in the evening oats and wheat screenings about 1 quart. Now for the result. In about a week the number of eggs increased six fold and in about two weeks, and since, they have ranged from 12 to 20 eggs per day. The coldest weather made no difference. When it was cold and stormy I kept them in the hen-house all day, and generally until 10 or 12 o'clock. Such singing over the corn at noon I never heard from hens before—a concert of vocal music that would have done any lover of eggs good to hear. —*A. Du Bois in Am. Ag.*

CRUELTY OF THE CHECK-REIN,—The N. E. Farmer is hardly too severe in saying that:

"Any person whose attention has been called to the subject, and who still persists in the use of the tight check-rein, ought to have his own head placed in a similar position for a considerable time. If I were the Grand Sultan, every man who tormented his horse with a check-rein, should hold his arm at right angle with his body for an hour at a time, once in twenty-four hours as long as he continued the check rein. For working horses, the use of this pernicious strap is especially cruel. The horse, in endeavoring to put forth his strength, needs the free natural use of his head and neck."

Salad for the Solitary.

Wit is brush-wood, Judgment timber: the one gives the greates Flame, the other yields the durablest Heat; and both meeting make the best Fire. SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

SOLUTION to question of week before last.—Since the interest is to be computed at precisely 6 per cent, per annum, each payment must be reckoned as part principal and part interest, in such proportions to each other that the part reckoned as principal would draw interest equal to the other part in the time, till payment is made. This may be done thus:

The amount of $100, from January 1st 1850 to May 15th, 1855, is $120.25; then $120.25: $100.00:: $240.50: $200.00, the part of the first payment ($240.50) which will reduce the principal. The amount of $100, from January 1st, 1850 to November 15th, 1854, is $129.25; then $129.25: $100.00:: $206.80: $160.00, principal paid by second payment. $200+$160=$360. And $400—$360=$40. The amount of $40, from January 1st, 1850 to January 1st, 1857 is $56.80. Answer, $56.80.

ANSWER, of last week—315.

QUESTION, A. B. married C. D.'s sister—his wife died A. B. than married C. D.'s daughter—she died. C. D's wife died—C. D married B. F. and died. A. B. then married C D's widow, and had children by each wife. What relationship exists between the children of A. B.? Answer this.

EPITAPHS,

Provided for the use of Presidents, Directors, and Superintendents of Railroads.

"A sudden pitch,
From a misplaced switch,
Laid me dead in this ditch."

"What is life? 'Tis but a vision.
Here I died by a collision;
Twenty more died by the same:
Verdict—'Nobody to blame.'"

"Sister, mother, aunt, and me
Were run over. Here we be
We should have had time to mizzle
Had they blown the engine's whistle."

"Sweeping round a curve
Whose outer flexture bordered an abyss,
The cars were canted down the precipice,
And seven of us killed. But what of that?
'Twas the curve did it. And the engineer
Being upon a bender was excused."

"Train borne traveler, rushing by,
As thou passeth pipe thine eye.
Here a car, well filled with freight.
Killed sixteen and wounded eight,
For a moment, friends, be weepers,
As you pass the railroad sleepers.
You may share our fate—why not?
Ere you reach the next depot."

"Here are deposited the bones
(The flesh being torn off)
Of an unknown man,
Who, being deaf, blind, and lame,
Neglected to obey the customary signals,
And was run over as a punishment
For his contumacy.
The engineer promptly stopped the engine
After it had cut the body in two,
And, with most exemplary humanity,
Conveyed the remains to an adjacent woodshed,
Where all means of re-suscitation were tried;
But alas!
The vital spark had fled!
For the humanity they displayed,
The engineer and signal men
Were presented by the company
With a service of plate.
Go thou and do likewise."

"The only liberty-cap," says a clever and witty author, "is a night cap. In it men visit, one-third of their lives, the land of sleep—the only land where they are always free and equal."

A Parisian robber, who was arrested for stealing snuff out of a tobacconist's shop, by way of excusing himself, exclaimed, "That he was not aware of any law that forbade a man to take snuff."

"Ma, didn't the minister say, last Sunday, that sparks flew upward?" "Yes, my dear; how came you to think of it?" "Because yesterday I saw Cousin Sally's spark staggering down the street, and fall downward."

A blunt-spoken, off-handed old gentleman, the other day, previous to dinner, arose and delivered himself as follows:

"For what we are about to receive, may the Lord make us truly thankful—what, wife! a plain hash again to day?"

It was all in the same breath, and the effect was inexpressibly ludicrous.

The following, which is said to be recorded in an Irish grave-yard, is excellent of its kind:

"Here lies the body of John Mound,
Lost at sea, and never found."

Moliere was asked the reason why, in certain countries, a king may assume the crown at fourteen years of age, and cannot marry before eighteen? "It is," said Moliere, "because it is more difficult to rule a wife than a kingdon."

Jones had been out to a champagne party, and returned home at a late, or rather early hour He had hardly got into the house when the clock struck four. "One—one—one—one!" hiccupped Jones. "I say, Mrs Jones, this clock is out of order; it has struck one four times."

Business Cards.

A. P. SPERRY, of N. C.
With WM. GRAYDON & CO., Importers and Jobbers of **DRY GOODS**, 16 Park Place, and 41 Barclay Street,
Wm. Graydon, James Graydon, } **NEW-YORK,** { Geo. H. Seeley, Wm. A. Scott.
Nov., '58. 2—1y.

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At the old STAR OFFICE, (*opposite the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.*)
RALEIGH, N. C
☞ The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Greensboro and the vicinity, that he will promptly and punctually attend to the binding of *Newspapers, Magazines* and *Periodicals* of all kinds, and in any style, plain and ornamental, on moderate terms.
Address J. J. CHAPLIN
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All kinds of Cabinet Furniture—such as Dressing-Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Cottage Bedsteads, Tables, Coffins, &c.—kept constantly on hand or made to order.
Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work as he is confident, from his past experience, that it cannot be excelled in any other shop.
☞ Work delivered on board the Cars *free of charge* 12:1y

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He has also a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches.
All repairing done in the best manner and warranted.
All persons purchasing Jewelry will do well to call on him, before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident, that he can sell as good bargains as can be bought in this market.
August, 1st, 1858. 134—tf.

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R. G. STAPLES,
CARD WRITER, Portsmouth, Va., solicits orders. Cards containing two lines or less, written and forwarded prepaid for $1.00 per pack. Cards of more than two lines, $2.00 per pack prepaid to the address of those ordering

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W. S. Battle Esq., Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, and others.
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